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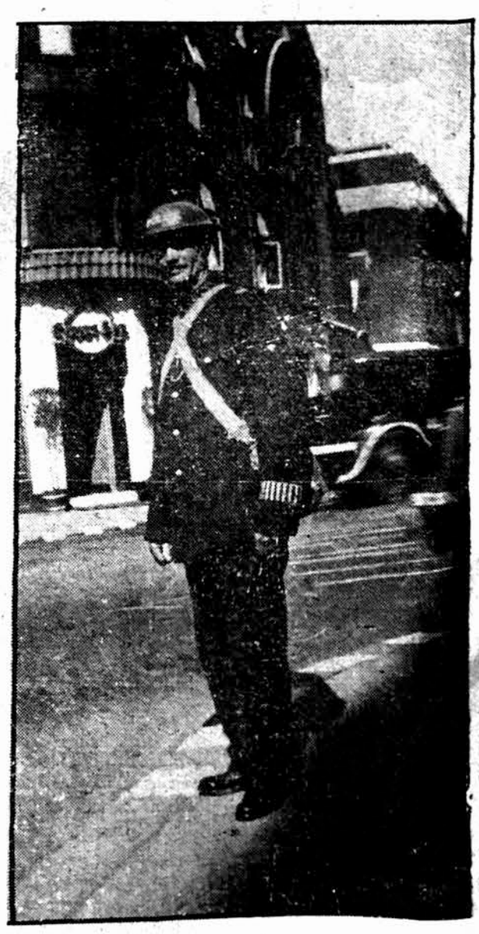
SILVAN

MAJESTY

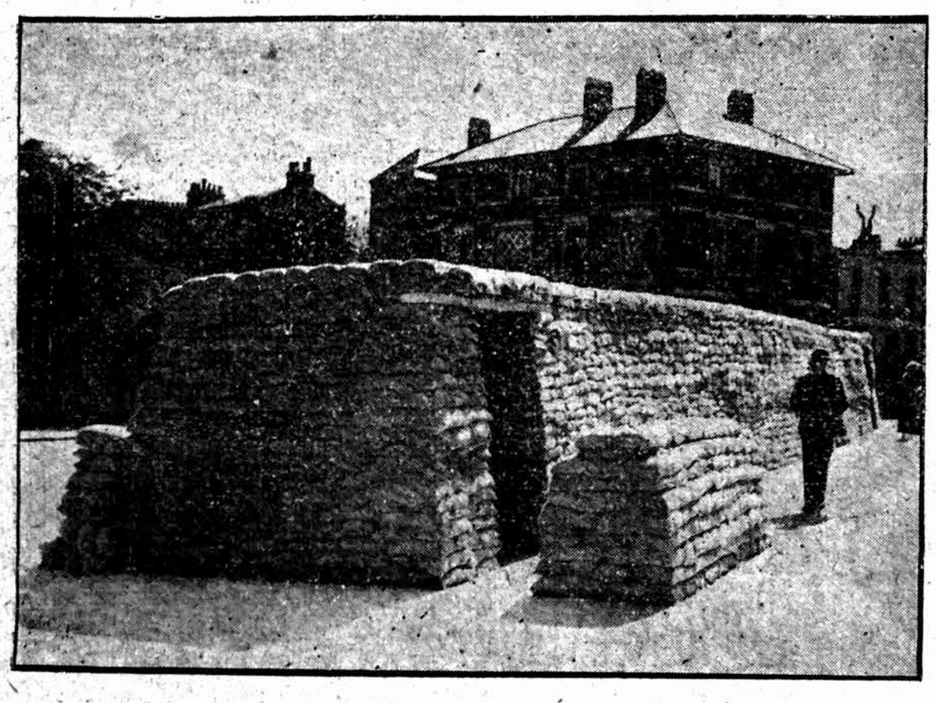
Rest Day in the park of the Central House of the Red Army at Moscow.
(Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).

"Latest News".
(Photo by Enver Kureishi, London).

Factory workers from Leningrad, who finished their aviation studies in their leisure hours.
(Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).



Tinhatted Bobby.
(Photo by Enver Kureishi, London).



Sandbag shelters in London as protection against Air Raids.
(Photo: P. P. A.)

Londoners rush to work after the All-Clear was sounded.
(Photo: P. P. A.).

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DASARA -- India's Most Gorgeous Festival

Its Links With Vijayanagar Empire

By C. N. SETHURAM

DASARA is celebrated throughout India under different names, such as 'Navratri' in South India and 'Durga Puja' in Bengal. The celebration of Dasara assumes the grandest and most gorgeous character in Mysore.

Dasara means "Dasa-Ahar" or the "Tenth Day", and is used as an inclusive name of Navratri. The Festival of Dasara, it is needful to add, falls on the tenth day bright fortnight of Asvina, the first of the nine day's of that month forming "Navratri" festival. These nine days are held sacred to Durga, when the tenth day—Dasara—is devoted to the concluding feast in honour of the same Goddess.

Dasara has been a national festival of the Kannada people from time immemorial. Athletic and literary contests, festivities in temples, village plays and dances, form regular features of the celebration in many places. Young girls are fed and honoured in every house and special prayers are offered in temples in every village.

The Dasara is also known as Vijayadasami or Vidyadasami, the day of victory or learning. It is a day held auspicious for the culmination of all human endeavour, be it a campaign against the enemy or war on ignorance. It is a day reminiscent of the inauguration of many a campaign in Indian history and legend. The Pandavas came out of their exile that day; Sri Rama set out against the Rakshasas on that day, Samudragupta, Krishnadevaraya, Shivaji—all led their armies against their rivals on this Day of Victory. Even to-day many Indian princes proceed in regal splendour beyond the bounds of their cities, revitalising the present with the memory of the past.

Vedic Origins

The festival was, in early days, probably connected with Indra, the greatest of the Vedic gods, who is spoken of as the friend of Vishnu and, in some hymns of the Rig Veda, as the instrument of Vishnu. The worship of Indra was connected with copious supply of rain at the proper times, with abundance of harvest, with increase of virtue and morality, with prosperity and happiness for the common people and for those who were above them as their superiors and leaders. Some remarkable features of the festival celebrated in Mysore to-day seem to support its connection with the worship of Indra. The 'puja' offered to the State Horse, Elephant, and Carriage, represents, it is said, the respect due to be paid to Indra's horse called "Uchchaissravas", Indra's elephant the beautiful and victorious "Airavatha", and Indra's chariot, commonly known as "Devaratha", and it is likewise said that the puja offered to the Throne has reference to Indra's throne called "Pushkaramalini", which drives away the weakness of old age, fatigue and fear. Similarly, the 'puja' offered to State arms is said to symbolise the respect due to great weapons of Indra. And the respect shown to the State Cow is held to signify, it is said, the veneration due to Indra's cow "Surabhi", the divine, beautiful and gentle mother of all cows "Gavam Matha". Thus, it is seen, that the king in offering 'puja' to different objects connected with the sovereignty of Indra is returning thanks to him for his invaluable and meritorious services to mankind.

Link With Vijayanagar Dynasty

Dasara was celebrated in great splendour by the Vijayanagar emperors (14th to 16th centuries A. D.) Efforts appear to have been made to give even a political turn to the festival, it being made the occasion for the tributary chiefs, provincial governors, and collectors of revenue repairing to the king's capital and rendering homage, paying the tributes due, and generally helping towards the smooth governance of the kingdom. The Mysore Kings, who inherited these traditions, as the successors of the Vijayanagar Kings in this part of South India, have been probably observing the festival in its most highly developed form.

The truth of this remark will be evident when we compare what takes place to-day at Mysore during the period the festival lasts, with what has come down to us as contemporary accounts of the festival as it was celebrated during the palmiest days of Vijayanagar Rule.

Mysore's National Festival

However this may be, there is hardly any doubt that the strict observance of the festival in Mysore by the ruling kings has contributed not a little to the prominence it gets as one of the greater national festivals observed in the State. Here the King is the pivot round which the festival moves. He takes the vow for performing it; he observes the fast; he gives up his personal comforts and even neglects his personal appearance; he goes through the ritualism that forms part of the festival. and he welcomes the people that foregather at his palace every evening to obtain his blessings in the shape of floral offerings taken from under the feet of the Goddess. "Na Vishnu Prathivi Pathi": 'there is no king without Vishnu being in him.' That is, the king represents the subjects before God. This is the Shakti represented by the Goddess working in the invisible world, and made to subserve the human ends. It is the Supreme Spirit, under whose providence humanity moves and has its being, that is invoked by king, priest and subject at this great feast and if that Supreme Spirit that is prayed to and adored, for the uninterpreted progress of humanity during the period it lasts. No Hindu festival celebrated in India as a whole brings out this aspect of a Ruler's duty as the Dasara does.

The Victory is signified by the festivities of the tenth day, fittingly styled the Day of Victory—the victory of man over the baser elements, of knowledge over ignorance and of spirit over matter. That is the significance of Dasara, a festival that typifies India's steadfast belief in the Eternity of Dharma.

Dasara Procession in Mysore

(Photo by L. N. Gubil.)

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

The foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality; if individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is vain to look for public virtues.

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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Animal Angle On The War

By N. Jog

BELIEVE it or believe it not, but the first casualties of the present war were neither on the Polish border nor on the s.s. "Athenia", but in the Zoos of the various belligerent countries.

The first to forfeit their lives were the cobras, the craits, the Russel's vipers and other poisonous exhibits in the Zoos in London and Berlin, Paris and Warsaw.

This is decidedly a new angle and provides a quaint comment on the totalitarian technique of modern warfare. In days gone by, war affected primarily the opposing armies. Civilian life went on mostly as usual, except when a country was actually invaded or overrun by the enemy. It took days for news of war to spread and the non-combatants were spared not only the active dangers but also the nervous tension characteristic of to-day.

When during the last war Paris was shelled by the Big Berthas of Germany, which were situated eighty miles away, and when London was bombed from the blue, the world got the first foretaste of the new engines of wholesale destruction. Science harnessed to the service of Mars brought entire peoples and countries into the fray and women and children in their homes hundreds of miles away became as apprehensive of their safety as the soldiers on the front.

* * * *

During the twenty years since the war to end war was ended, while all the well-meaning efforts to stabilise Peace have miserably failed, the sanguinary tools of warfare have progressed from year to year. The League of Nations to-day looks like a sepulchre, while the great munitions and armaments factories are humming with life.

The air arm which was in its infancy during the last war has attained to manhood to-day and there is not a home or hamlet on the entire face of the earth, which is not cowering under its shadow. Chemical warfare, which was also in its experimental stage twenty-five years ago, has made rapid strides and the very secrecy enveloping it at present has enhanced its sinister significance.

Rumours have been current that even the dread death ray has been made a practical proposition. No wonder, then, that Hitler's recent threat of a secret weapon in the Nazi armoury has created the liveliest apprehension in the minds of each one of us.

The actual course of hostilities has belied many of the guesses and surmises, with which writers on military subjects, were inundating us for the last few years. The next war, we were told, would begin by mass aerial attacks on London and Paris. The aim of the combatants would be to paralyse if not destroy altogether the entire cities and towns of enemies and within a month the whole of Europe would become a mass mortuary.

* * * *

Fortunately those prognostications have not so far materialised —except for ill-fated Poland. This is not, however, because of any inherent impossibility but because of the healthy fear of an identical catastrophe overtaking the aggressor. The fear, indeed, is ever-present in the mind of every European statesman and 'pari passu' with the production of armaments and munitions have been the efforts made to perfect the home defences.

London, for example, is to-day ready 'cap a pie' to meet the biggest air armada that may sweep on her. The balloon barrage that encircles her, the anti-aircraft guns which are stationed at every strategic centre, the pursuit 'planes that are ready to swoop at a moment's notice and the various other passive Air Raid Precautions have made the metropolise of the British Empire as impregnable as human ingenuity and foresight can make it.

The destruction of the poisonous reptiles as also other dangerous animals in the London Zoo is only one item of the air raid precautions. For if by any chance a stray bomb demolishes their cages and releases them, it will only be adding to the menace of life. So it became incumbent to destroy many a precious inmate of the Zoo. Hitler alone is responsible for their premature end.

The more harmless denizens like the favourite giant Pandas, Tang and Ming, are removed from London and given a sanctuary at Whipsnade and other places. The whole staff of the Zoo is organised on a war footing and orders have been issued to shoot all remaining dangerous animals in case of emergency. Most of the bigger carnivora like the lions and tigers will have, of course, to be destroyed in the near future, for the simple reason that their maintenance will be an unpardonable luxury in war time.

* * * *

That brings us to the domestic pets. For the same logic will sooner or later apply in their case too. As the ravages of war make themselves felt more and more and as the quantity of food supply becomes less and less, the dogs and cats will have inevitably to be sacrificed for public weal. In the last war millions of pets were destroyed and the process is said to have already begun in Germany.

Now, those poor, dumb creatures have not only to face starvation leading to destruction, but they are also as much exposed to the gas menace as any human! Obviously it is not possible to provide them with gas masks and so many a fond owner has already begun to put his pet painlessly to death rather than subject it to the torture of a death by mustard gas. A National A.R.P. Animals Committee has been formed to protect those creatures, but it can, at most, touch only a fringe of the problem.

It provides a gruesome, poignant reflection—this animal angle on the war. Homo Sapiens, of the year of grace 1939, is not content only to mutilate and murder his own kith and kin. He must carry the fire and sword and poison gas to all God's creatures around him!

What a Civilisation!

Miss Europe, 1939
(—"Oeuvre," Paris)

Siting Of Schools

By A. S. Trollip, President, Safety Squad Association.

So many schools in our cities are situated on busy thoroughfares. Some of the older ones, no doubt, were built long before present traffic conditions came into existence or were foreseen. On the other hand, new schools are being opened every year in localities, which are anything but suitable for school sites. Residential blocks are rented and converted into school buildings.

Siting Of New Buildings

Education Authorities should particularly take into account the local conditions when examining proposals for new school sites.

Schools should preferably be sited off the main roads where they will be free from traffic noises, motor vehicle exhaust gases, and dust. It is essential to locate schools near playgrounds or open spaces, and if possible, on them. If that cannot be done, then the school should be placed on a street that has a broad footpath. Schools should on no account be located near a sharp corner or set forward in the street.

Exits

School exits should never open directly on a busy thoroughfare. In the case of schools which have them already, every endeavour must be made to have them closed and new ones made in side streets, as far away from the main road as practicable. Where this cannot be done the erection of pedestrian guard rails or barriers at the edge of the footpath will prevent the children from rushing headlong into the carriageway. The guard rail should be of a length of at least twice the width of the gateway. In order to prevent the sudden rush of children out of the gate, stiles or turnstiles may with advantage be incorporated in the school gates or the children should be released from school into the playground five minutes before they are allowed to pass through the school gates This will help to maintain better order and more control at the exits.

Where exits are in the side roads and near a dangerous junction with the main road, the danger of pupils rushing along the pavement into the carriageway of the main road should be obviated by the erection of another barrier at this point.

Parking

Since cars generally arrive before the students are ready to leave, proper parking arrangements are necessary. If there is parking space in the school compound or in the adjoining streets, this should be properly controlled so as to enable cars to leave in an orderly manner. If a child is not ready when his car draws up, the car should be made to leave and come back again. The use of the horn to call children must never be allowed.

Prohibiting parking alongside school gates, diminishes the chances of children being injured by running into the street from between parked cars and gives the approaching motorist a clear view of the road and especially of the school exit.

School Crossings

When traffic at a school crossing is so heavy that "breaks" in which children can cross safely do not occur at reasonable intervals, a traffic constable should be placed on duty, at least during the opening and closing hours of school. While acknowledging the difficulties this will create for the Police Force whose numbers hardly permit of this practice, it must not be forgotten that there can be no higher duty for the police than that of preserving life.

"Hoot mon, where's the Bank of England?"

"Lumme! Do I look as if I've got it."

SPAIN'S UNENVIABLE RECORD

Europe's Most "Warlike Nation"

After analyzing 902 wars and 1,615 internal disturbances in the past 2,500 years, a Harvard professor has discovered that the nation with the most warlike record is Spain, which has been at war for over 67 per cent. of her history. Runners-up in the War Stakes are: England, 56 per cent.; Greece, 57 per cent.; France, 50 per cent.; Russia, 46 per cent.; and Italy, 36 per cent. Germany, the nation of Aryan warriors, comes last of the big European nations, having been at war only during 28 per cent. of its history.

PEER WEDS DANCER

The Earl of Carnarvon, who is 40, is to marry Miss Tilly Losch, the Viennese dancer, according to notice given at a London Register Office.

Miss Losch was born in 1902. Her marriage to Mr. Edward Frank Willy James was dissolved.

Lord Carnarvon is the sixth Earl. His marriage to Miss Catherine Wendell, of New York, in 1922 was dissolved three years ago. He has a son and heir, aged 15 and a daughter, aged 10.

LAW AND THE LAYMAN

A Healthy Respect For Law Is The Basis Of Society *

By

SIR GOVINDRAO MADGAOKAR

THE immortal Mr. Bumble, in Oliver Twist, when he was told of the legal presumption that the wife acts under the direction of the husband, feelingly replied as follows: "If the law supposes, that, the law is a ass—a idiot. If that is the eye of the law, the law is a bachelor; and the worst I wish the law is, that his eye may be opened by experience—by experience". Laying great stress on the repetition of these two words, Mr. Bumble fixed his hat on very tight, and putting his hand in his pockets, followed his helpmate down stairs.

One sided or otherwise, with this poor opinion of the wisdom of the law, there will probably be more general agreement today rather than with the opposite enunciated thousands of years ago in the Hindu Vedas 'Law is the King of Kings, far more powerful and rigid than they: nothing can be mightier than law, by whose aid, as by that of the highest monarch, even the weak may prevail over the strong.'

Influence Of French Revolution

The turning point for this gradual contempt may perhaps be placed at the French Revolution when faith in God was sapped and the Divine character of the King and his Laws perished on the guillotine; and men, turning to principles such as Liberty, Equality, Fraternity or the greatest good of the greatest number, tried to create by legislation a new Heaven and a new Earth and to make the world fit for heroes to live in. They have so far failed, both in the pluto-democratic and in the totalitarian States; with the result that the pendulum has swung completely round. It will be my effort briefly to show the necessity for the golden mean of respect between these two extremes, even in India, where an irresponsible alien Executive is still the supreme Legislature; and confident in its armed strength amidst a people, divided and disarmed, in its vigorous British Common Sense (Superior to Law) and its ingrained genius for administration, is apt to be contemptuous of the very laws it permits and of the resulting Vakils' 'Raj.' To quote Sir Samuel Hoare's characteristic remark: 'The dogs bark; the caravan moves on."

Semantics is hardly necessary to show in what different senses the word 'Law' is used. The Law of Nature (to which human law should conform), the laws of Chemistry, the laws of health the laws of morality—these suffice as instances. This confusion of thought and of word is a remains of what Comte called ou metaphysical stage when the human and the divine, the physical and the metaphysical were no properly distinguished and wher the law was chiefly a system o' toboos imposed by witch doctors. priests and prophets. Even in the Ten commandment the negatives (like the verboten in Germany) predominate. To-day I use the term in the sense of a general rule of external human action, enforced by a sovereign political authority.

The external nature of the action dealt with and of the authority dealing defines its proper sphere and its limitations from those of religion, morality or social standards. If and to the extent that the kingdom of Heaven is within us, the Law is powerless to create it. To be drunk and disorderly in the streets or to be drunk when driving is an offence all over the world; but to be drunk at home is not. Even as regards the prohibition of wine, Islam in the 6th Century with its religious sanction succeeded where the United States without it in the 20th Century failed.

More Haste, Less Speed

Ideology is not necessarily legislative wisdom any more than the saint or the philosopher, the lawyer or even the politician is necessarily a statesman. The prudent legislator will not set his hand to a policy unless and until he has had it worked out in his cabinet in all its various bearings and probable working and results, economic and financial administrative and social and other, which necessarily includes the forces of public opinion for and against it; and he is satisfied that it is feasible and can be applied without undue friction, difficulty or cost and within a definite calcuable period. Without such a long view and calculation, it is apt to be a case, however well meaning, of 'more haste, less speed'; and the law will be blamed and fall into disrepute for the shortsightedness of the legislator, when he attempts by a wave of the legislative wand to exorcise even admitted evils such as drink, prostitution or poverty. Gresham's law in economics that bad money drives out good money cannot be abrogated by any legislation, which creates inflation of currency through the printing press and tries to force it on the public.

If we consider one of the simplest kind of laws such as the rule of the road, several propositions will be plain. First, whatever the case of Robinson Crusoe on his desert island, the moment man multiplies and lives in a society, rules, however imperfect and however restrictive of liberty, are necessary and are preferable to the anarchy of no rule at all, since the latter would inevitably result in confusion, friction, accidents and casualties. A public road and traffic are impossible without a rule and even fundamental human institutions such as marriage and property are, in one sense and in a very real sense, restrictions on liberty.

Secondly, it is comparatively less important whether the rule is the rule of the right or of the left. Each has its points. But without one way traffic the rule of the middle is impossible.

Thirdly, even if a road began with a track which a few started to tread and the many to follow, in other words, custom, the rule increases in complexity and difficulty with the increase of population and class and the evolution of traffic from pedestrians to animals, animals to bullock carts and horse carriages and from these to motors cars. I need not refer to the great difficulty of evolving air traffic rules, necessitated by the invention of aeroplanes.

Hypocrisy Or Self-Delusion?

Fourthly, the rules are affected not only by human inventions but also by human psychology and relations. But for international friction and fear of war and the use of bombs and poison gas from the air, the framing of such rules would be much easier. The exchange of goods and ideas tends to be international. But not so the rules to regulate them in the absence of a world State or a world currency and tariff or even a real world international feeling, to say nothing of communal or racial rifts within a State. To quote Prof. Carr in a recent article on International Cant in the May "Fortnightly": 'The average Englishman and the average American to-day are sincerely and vocally indignant at racial discriminations as practised in Germany. But the Englishman suffers only rare twinges of conscience, hastily silenced, over racial discrimination in India; and racial discrimination in the United States makes most Americans at best only mildly uncomfortable.

Prof. Carr, who was the head of an important section of the British Foreign Office, has not added the following two gems from the present austere Prime Minister of Japan, Baron Hiranuma, on the Japanese lamb and the Chinese wolf. I happened to come across them in Mr. Gunther's recent book 'Inside Asia' (page 50 and 79).

(1) "The peaceful policy of Japan has been evident in all the major problems that have beset our country. The Sino-Japanese war, the Russo-Japanese war, the recent conflicts in Manchuria furnish examples of the desire of our nation to maintain peace (Sic) and stability in the Far East."

(2) Rumours to the effect that the national policy of Japan is imperialistic and aggressive should be deplored. It is ignorance of the true motives of Japan that leads to such unfounded rumours....Any student of Japanese history will recall that, since the foundation of the nation, our goal has been peace and security.....The national policy of Japan is benevolence directed towards the good development of all. We wish to extend this spirit first to our nationals, secondly to the Far East and third to the rest of the world.

Mr. Gunther very kindly adds "But—it is important to remember—such statements are not so much examples of hypocrisy or duplicity as of a peculiar and intense Japanese tendency to self-

(Continued on page 31)

"Daddy, what is a blockade?"

"Ask your mother. She's stopping me from going round the corner!"

(—"Regards")

Russo-Japanese Merry-go-round in Mongolia.

(Courtesy: "North-China Herald," Shanghai)

(*Address delivered by Sir Govindrao Madgaokar, at the Rotary Club, Poona, on Thursday the 24th August 1939).

Emotional Difficulties Of Children

Their Diagnosis And Treatment

(By M. S. SRINIVASA SARMA)

THE most striking fact about individuals is that they are different. Not only do they differ in voice, form, stature, complexion and other objective factors; they also differ in the more intangible qualities—in intelligence, in emotional power, in friendliness, in religious fervour, in selfishness and in ambition. The physically unfit and the intellectually deficient children in schools have received special consideration because they are easily identified; but there are great difficulties in recognising emotional disorders, and in treating them after they have been recognised. Emotions are of enormous value and significance in Education. They are the most impelling and self-asserting mental states. For good or for ill they mark the greatest disturbance in the course of mental events. To experience emotion is to be excited, to be moved to activity of some sort; and the more intensely excited we are, the more emotional is the experience.

Psychology calls attention to the significance of emotions for happy and successful living; and the first duty of the teacher is to bring about by happy comradeship greater and more harmonious adjustment between the child and the environment. The problem of living to the full in an environment that presents difficulties as well as opportunities is a serious one for all. The child has everything to learn. Society will inevitably exercise restrictions; civilisation will impose checks and prohibitions on impulses; hence appropriate preliminary training in emotional control is very essential in order to escape sudden shocks and hard knocks later on.

Emotional Disorders

A list of undesirable childhood—behaviours owing to emotional maladjustment compiled by Prof. E. K. Wickman ("Children's Behaviour and Teachers' Attitudes") includes stealing, untruthfulness, truancy, cheating, profanity, laziness, lack of interest in work, inattention, quarrelsomeness, disobedience, unsocialness, slovenliness in appearance, destruction of school materials, fearfulness, sullenness, and disorderliness in class. Theories regarding the origin of emotional disorders vary, and emphasise different factors. For example, Dr. McCormach in a study of 250 "problem children" found the following influences; Improper method of training and discipline 62 per cent., Bad home influence 15 per cent.; Antagonism to teachers 3 per cent.; Lack of proper recreational facilities 8 per cent.; Loss of one or both parents 12 per cent. The three chief emotions present from birth are anger, love and fear. The training he receives in home and school supplemented by other forms of social pressure has much to do with the degree to which he restrains the tendency to love, to be angry and afraid. Fear, self-assertion, sex, curiosity, gregariousness, anger, possessiveness and constructiveness—all play their part in the child's reaction to school and home life.

Control Of Emotional Excesses

The child is a mere bundle of possibilities; and control is the essential condition of effectiveness in the growth of these powers. The education of the child therefore consists not simply in the drawing out of his intellectual abilities,—but what is more important—in training him in self-control. The emotions and instincts which are the energy-generating processes must come into play and remain operative without any conflict between one another. But they stand in need of constant vigilance, decisive inhibition of all wayward impulses, and redirection of their energies in desirable channels satisfying to the individual and of value to the society. This is exactly what the ethical writers call the "discipline of life". Morality, religion and social life are the most powerful agencies for the successful training of instincts and emotions in healthy and mentally satisfying activities.

In childhood the mind and brain are most impressionable; and therefore need the most careful direction at home and at school. Many of our fears, our difficulties in working harmoniously with others, and living happily with our families have their origin in some environment—defect of our childhood. A slighted child has a different problem of adjustment from that of the favoured child in the same home, when the child is born into the world, he is entirely dependent on others' care. The feeling of helplessness is the strongest emotional experience of his early life. But as he grows older he tries to gain the approval of the elders by practising truthfulness and kindly consideration for others. But if for some reason he cannot gain approval and consideration in social ways, his love of power and his need for self-assertion drives him to try unsocial ways of making himself felt by his community. Every effort should therefore be made to ensure that the young child feeling small insignificant; and unprotected gains confidence and a sense of happy importance by playing a respected part in the life of his family and school.

Physical Work—A Mental Tonic

Dr. Blenler (in his text-books of Psychiatry) points out that what causes mental maladies and nervous break-down is not overwork but emotional difficulties. Students who are inclined towards anger and fear are less successful in academic work. The man who cannot engage in a discussion without getting excited unless things go his own way is shunned by all. The way to emotional control is direct and simple requiring nothing but decision and persistence. To practise maintaining a calm attitude before a situation that arouses one to a pitch of excitement is to get to control the emotions aroused by that situation. A depressed mood can be got rid of by enacting a cheerful one, and hatred disappears when actions of friendliness are engaged in.

First of all the child must have congenial work, work suited to his talents, in which he feels at home and comfortable, in which he can express himself, of which he can be proud, and which is getting him somewhere. Next he must have recognition from others; his distinctiveness must be recognised by the group. He cannot respect himself unless he commands the respect of others. Then he must have the fullest, freest and widest scope for growth and development, for self-realisation.

It has been found that work is one of the best means of keeping mental balance that man has devised. A man who is beset with worries finds welcome relief in some occupation that is of interest to him. Lost in his work, he can for the time being, forget his worries. Games, sports, music and dramas and other amusements are wonderful healers of disturbed emotional states, and are the channels for the pleasurable release of the energy that persistently seeks for expression. Making things, writing, drawing, creating something for its own sake are among the commonly accepted aids to satisfactory living.

The Conquest Of Fear

A fertile source of emotional unbalance is to condemn the child as an "idiot", a "never-do-well", and to prophecy a bad ending when he has strayed on the wrong path. This thought depresses and discourages him, and makes him feel humiliated and disgraced. When a child is robbed of his faith in the future, the result is that he withdraws from reality, and builds up a compensatory striving on the useless side of life.

The greatest preventive of fear is physical activity; and if from infancy we train children to do things carefully, and make no undue fuss about misadventures, they will probably acquire caution, and escape fear. Fear is an anachronism, and the greatest curse of modern life. As fear saps energy, it is of great importance for that reason alone to let children grow up fearless. But there are other reasons as well. Absence of fear means presence of self-confidence, and a willingness to experiment both in imitation and creative work that leads to surprising results. The fearless child has much more energy for creation and adaptive imitation. If a pupil is doing badly at school and his IQ shows him to be normal, the question to ask is—Is he afraid of anyone or anything?

Emotional Balance—The Secret Of Happiness

Emotional balance is based on the principle of a sound mind in a healthy body. It has for its purpose the development of wholesome mental habits and interests that constitute a normal integrated personality. It implies both the free play of the individual's characteristic energies, and the capacity for friendly co-operation with others. It lies in the ability for a true group life. As belonging to the true group life there are developed qualities of character such as loyalty, power of imaginative sympathy, readiness to sink personal interest for the advancement of the larger cause, and steadfastness in seeking group interests. Man's group life is natural to him, and his powers are stimulated by intercourse with other human beings; and he is considered to be normal when he is able to adjust himself to his environment, when he is capable of performing his legitimate duties, when he possesses the ability to get on peaceably in the social groups of which he is a member, and when he knows and observes the moral law. Therefore to habituate the child in consecutive acts of right choosing and well-doing, to develop in him healthful and sustained activities, to generate in him a sense of enlightened freedom and individual responsibility, and to inspire in him noble and expensive interests—these constitute the main and the first task of the educator.

Two Great Women

By HAVELOCK ELLIS

This was the last article written by the well-known author and scientist and it was published in the "News Chronicle" just after his demise.

The number of women considered "great" in our time—even if only by the magnitude of their personal charm or practical benevolence—is larger than ever before.

If one examines the daily "Obituary" columns in the "Times" the number often falls little short of that of men entitled to rank in those columns.

The accounts of their careers (in many cases frankly due to enthusiastic friends) are frequently so fascinating that one regrets that one never knew, or perhaps never even heard of them.

Most of these women, however, outside their own circle, whether or not wide, leave no deep mark, and such a mark, generally visible to the world, seems for a woman as for a man, essential to any fundamental conception of "greatness."

A Discrepant Couple

The names of several women of to-day whose qualities may genuinely be termed "great" come to mind and have a fair chance of leaving a memory behind them. Those I am about to name may not by any means be necessarily the most essentially eminent but at all events possess qualities which are now recognised as "great" in the most legitimate quarters. I refer to Mrs. Daisy Bates, anthropologist, and Mrs. Margaret Sanger, pioneer of family planning.

No doubt at first glance a discrepant couple to bring together. That, indeed, would not matter, and, in fact, I find that in widely different fields they have much in common.

At the outset, they are both Irish, one by birth and upbringing as well as by race, the other born in America, but both belonging, on both sides, to characteristically Irish families of ancient tradition. Neither woman's career has been associated with Ireland, though they are proud of that origin, for one during the whole of the most active years of her life. has been absorbed by the task of making easy the last days of Aboriginal Australia, and the other has been an outstanding pioneer of a future civilisation, first in America and secondarily nearly all over the world.

It may be notable that one who (like the present writer) has no special interests in Ireland, in selecting two great women of to-day

(Continued on page 29)

Adventures With "Evil Spirits"

A District Magistrate's Amazing Experiences

FAMILY TORMENTED CONTINUOUSLY FOR 12 YEARS

BY DR. J. J. GHOSE, M.A., D.LITT. (EDIN.), PRINCIPAL, MODERN HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.)

MR. F. H., District Magistrate, Prabhani (Hyderabad) sent me the following letter dated the 17th July 1939:—

"I was transferred to Karimnagar from taluk Basmut, Dist. Prabhani, as Munsiff and District Magistrate. A couple of weeks later, i.e., (2nd Isfindar 36, 5th June 1927) a few stones were thrown during the night in the outer portion of our house. This continued for three or four days. A week later, while in office I was informed by a servant that the house was being severely stoned. As work was over I hurried to the spot and found my wife, children, mother and servants all confined to a room, its door barred from inside and the verandah leading to the door covered with stones of various sizes—a few weighing as much as two seers. While I was getting the door opened, a few more stones dropped in. On entering the room I found my family extremely perturbed and upset.

Twenty Outbreak of Fire In A Day

Some friends persuaded me to shift over to the dak bungalow. So we shifted over to the bungalow, though while moving our luggage we had come to know that there too we were not immune. At the bungalow we had a very bad time and spent a few days under much distressing conditions. The stones continued dropping, wrecking our water pots and utensils containing food. Sometimes, a fire would break in and destroy our clothes. We shifted for the third time to another house, but with no relief. At last I took leave and went to Hyderabad. Here we had the worst of time. Our clothes, beddings and even the thatched portion of our house suffered from fire, which sometimes broke in as many as twenty times a day during the summer days. The thatched roof caught fire in peculiar ways; sometimes the outer and inner portion suffered, the intervening grass remaining intact; sometimes the fire ran parallel to the supporting bamboos in a geometrically straight line without burning a blade of grass on either side. A friend of mine, Mr. Ajaz Hussain, an Advocate, offered Rs. 500 to any man who could set fire thus.

The corn we kept for daily use was thrown out, and our dishes were frequently spoiled by dust or kerosene oil. Bread disappeared from the pantry and was found in w.c., or in tub. Once, while shaving, my razor disappeared and was later found in w.c., broken in two. The power or the spirit, call it by whatever name—sometimes is corporal, and I have seen it myself twice or thrice. It was seen frequently by my youngest child aged seven or eight (who is dead now), and is still visible to my two other sons, and servant. His name as communicated by him is "Tootoo Pakhi", and he calls himself a Jin (spirit). He called my mother "Pir Bahan" (Sister-in-Faith), with the result that my people call him "Uncle." It demanded money frequently and money which was kept as desired disappeared though watched carefully. Other valuable property met similar fate.

Spirit Issues "Orders"

If we acquire the services of an Amil (one who claims to pacify the spirit), it intensifies its mischief. We had no fire trouble since a couple of years, but regularly receive orders through letters and chits which, if disobeyed, result in great inconvenience. One of its orders received some five years back which I am observing to this day with a loss of Rs. 200|- P.M. is to the effect that "I should not keep my family with me and that if I disobey it, my grandsons would be killed."

So much damage has been done and I have been so much worried, that frankly I prefer death to this sort of life. Its aim appears to be simply to inflict loss on me and degrade me. More than once it promised to lavish such wealth on me as I had not even dreamt of. Once it actually fixed the date, but this was never complied with. Once it promised to go away, and did go away for some time, but returned soon afterwards and resorted to its old tricks. On enquiry it retorted it had several tongues—who was I to question him? In short, I have been keeping up with its whims and fancies for 13 years with no relief. Many a time the Jin ordered food. Once while at Warangal, he came with his "family" and that of his "king and ordered food. My mother prepared Pooris, cacies with her own hand Kabab, and other delland sent them in two trays with a dozen cups of tea. My children and others had their tea in my presence. After a time, the trays and cups were returned clean without a morsel of food in them. It treated my wife and mother, who were ailing, with great success.

The said spirit recites the Holy Quran, and offers Namaz (prayers) as well, but once it threw away the holy book and set fire to it with other books. His many chits bear the digits of Bismillah ("With the name of God").

Once at Warangal, it asked us to prepare certain sweets and delicacies as it intended leaving us. I prepared the things with my own hand and placed them on a table with some flower. I took the precaution of closing each and every window of the room, and after barring the door from outside I kept watch with my mother Fifteen minutes later a freshly written chit dropped in mentioning that the food has been consumed. On opening the door, we found the plate had disappeared with its contents, and to this day I cannot recalled the incident without wondering at its disappearance.

I have been keeping a daily record of the incidents and have carefully preserved the chits.

The incidents related are such as excite wonder and no earthly explanation seems possible."

(Sd.) S. F. H.
District Magistrate,
Osman Shahi, Hyderabad (Dn.)

Renewed Threat

On the 31st August 1939 when Mr. F. H. retired and was about to go to his home at Hyderabad he received from Tootoo Pakhi, the evil spirit, a letter in which the evil spirit said that Tootoo Pakhi could destroy him and his whole family, sons and grandsons, within two months. That disturbed Mr. F. H. very much.

After returning home he sent me a wire on the 5th September 1939, asking me to go to Hyderabad immediately with my two mediums. Accordingly I left Allahabad on the 8th September and arrived at Hyderabad on the 10th morning. Immediately after my arrival there at the house of Mr. F. H. in the presence of the following gentlemen—

(1) Mr. Lal Mohan Srivastava, M.Sc., Chemical Examiner.
(2) Mr. Brij Kishore Lal Srivastava, Retired Superintendent, Commerce and Industry.
(3) Mr. Mahood Ali, Retired Sessions Judge.
(4) Mr. Moulvi Shamul Haq Sahib, Vakil.
(5) Mr. Kalimullah Sahib, Vakil.
(6) Dr. Manik Rao.
(7) Mr. Abdul Majid.
(8) Mr. F. H., Retired District Magistrate and family.
(9) Mr. Abdul Latif, Vakil.
(10) Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, M.A.

I summoned the evil spirit Tootoo Pakhi and his six companions —namely Amiran, Abdul, Anwar, Munawar, Padshah, and Gulab Bibi—punished them very severely and asked Tootoo Pakhi why he tormented Mr. F. H. for such a long time. He replied that his abode was on a tamarind tree and Mr. F. H. cut off the branches of that tamarind tree. He, therefore, as an act of revenge had been troubling him so long and was determined to destroy him and his whole family. I kept him and his companions imprisoned in the body of the mediums for about an hour and burnt them by the power of prayer. When they asked pardon of Mr. F. H. and promised not to trouble him and his family any more, they were released. On a former occasion when any spiritualist was called to cast out these evil spirits they became very angry and defied the spiritualist, threatened him and tormented Mr. F. H. more horribly by throwing stones and burning his clothes. On one occasion, Tootoo Pakhi gave such a hard slap to the Amil (the spiritualist) that his neck was swollen. On another occasion he killed a sorcerer who, with the help of his magic, wanted to cast him out, but this time, as they were cast out, there was no threatening of any kind and no throwing of stones, etc. They were called regularly for three days both morning and evening and punished. Mr. F. H. was, of course, very glad that he was free from horrible persecution which had lasted over 12 years. Even now every day Tootoo Pakhi is summoned to report that he does not trouble Mr. F. H. at all.

Mr. F. H. was the District Magistrate for a long time at Parbhani and the story of Tootoo Pakhi and his wicked doings were well-known to all the people there. When the officials of that place learnt how I was able to cast out Tootoo Pakhi and his companions they sent me the following wire—

"Officials anxious to meet you. Cases waiting for treatment. All expenses paid. Come immediately".

Accordingly I went there on the 20th instant. As soon as the news spread all over the city that the Doctor who had cast out the evil spirit which troubled Mr. F. H. was at Parbhani a large number of people came. I stayed there for three days and during that time I treated over fifty cases of spirit possession.

TO POLAND

Poland, what though with ruthless sword and flame
Thy foes, whose only god is tyrant might,
For plunder and dominion seek to blight
Thy Bastion of Peace? They but defame
Themselves and to all ages write their shame;
Thy spirit midst their vileness shines more bright,
And, like the dawn dispersing shades of night,
Doth Victory's ascending sun proclaim!
Ev'n as the Patriarch at Peniel,
Thou now art wrestling through a night of woe,
And though thy sinews shrink up in the fray,
The night conceals but for a bitter spell
One who is proving thee but to bestow
His blessing at the breaking of the day!

—THEO. W. LA TOUCHE.

TUTANKHAMEN REBURIED

The sarcophagus of King Tutankhamen and the priceless jewels and furniture found in his tombs were taken from Egypt's national museum on August 31, packed in 40 cases, and hidden in bomb-proof cellars 30 feet underground to protect them from possible wartime destruction.

BISMARCK'S LAMENT

"But for me three great wars would not have taken place, eighty thousand men would not have perished, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, widows, would not have been plunged into mourning. I have settled all that with my Creator; but I have gained little or no joy from all my work".
—PRINCE BISMARCK. Quoted by Anatole France in "On Life and Letters".

Evolution Of The Indian Income-Tax

Its Vicissitudes During Past Four Decades

When It Was Launched Into Existence In 1860 The Indian Income Tax Had No Background Of Either Theory Or Principle And Was Modified From Time To Time As Circumstances Demanded

By D. R. M.

IT was exactly seventy-nine years ago that the first Income Tax Act (1860), framed by India's first Finance Member, James Wilson, came into force. The difficulties which Wilson had to encounter in having this piece of legislation enacted contrast well with the ease with which Sir James Grigg launched his Income Tax (Amendment) Bill last year. For Wilson's Income Tax proposals, before they were embodied in the Act of 1860, had to face a battery of criticism both from official and non-official quarters. Even Lord Canning gave his assent to the Income Tax Bill with great reluctance and said: "Danger for danger, I would rather risk governing India with an army of only 40,000 Europeans than I would risk having to impose unpopular taxation". Now, however, the former inveterate repugnance of the people to the Income Tax is being gradually overcome, and has given place to an appreciation of the great function the tax performs in the impartation of social and fiscal justice. It will be, therefore, appropriate to review the development of the various principles of income taxation that were laid down in the course of its chequered career, particularly in view of the fact that the Indian Income Tax system is placed on a scientific basis and completes now seventy-nine years of its useful existence.

Pre-British Taxes On Income

Before surveying this development, however, it will not be amiss to observe here that Lord Canning and all other opponents of Wilson's Income Tax proposals exaggerated the novelty and the consequent unpopularity of the Income Tax. For the 'Mohturfa', the 'Veesabuddy' and the 'Pandhari', prevalent in India long before Income Tax was even heard of elsewhere, were income taxes of sorts and had some of the features of modern income taxes. It can even be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there was no part of India where the income tax was as new to the people as it was in England when first imposed by Pitt in 1798.

The Income Tax of 1860 came into operation on 24th July of the same year and, having been amended several times with a view to its smooth working, lasted, for five years. Though this Tax was an off-spring of financial necessity and introduced as a temporary measure, its educative effect was noteworthy. For, it laid down and acted upon the principle, as early as 1860, that the land, labour and capital of India should contribute in fair proportion to the maintenance of the State. In 1866, owing to financial stringency, a licence tax was introduced, and this was replaced by a certificate tax in 1868. The financial deficit for the three years ending with 1868-69 compelled the Government of India to put forward, in their despatch of 10th November 1868, before the Secretary of State the proposal for the re-introduction of the Income Tax. This despatch is important inasmuch as it expressed for the first time definitely and clearly that an Income Tax should form a permanent feature of the Indian fiscal system, and that such a tax should continue to be levied irrespective of the budget calculations of the year. In 1869 the Income Tax was reintroduced and allowed to expire in 1873, and it was decided not to renew it for the following five years. In 1878 Sir John Strachey's new famine policy necessitated the imposition of additional taxation, but the Income Tax was not revived. Instead, licence taxes on earnings of trades and industries were levied by the various Provincial Governments and, honeycombed by abuses though they were, remained in force till 1836.

Income-Tax Becomes A Permanent Feature

In 1886, faced with a heavy deficit, the Government repealed the licence taxes and introduced an Income Tax instead, and it is from this year that the Income Tax forms a permanent feature of the Indian fiscal system. The main characteristic which distinguished this tax from the previous Income Taxes, was the exemption it allowed, for the first time in the history of Indian finance, to agricultural income. Though this tax remained on the statute book for 30 years with but a few alterations, its working showed many shortcomings and defects. The defects made a case, however, not for the repeal but for the reform of the Act. For the tax had bred a gradual acquiescence of the people to its continuance; and the Government also looked forward to it for larger revenue. Moreover, its continued working for thirty years had furnished the authorities with sufficient data for shaping large reforms which were introduced in the following years.

Principle Of Graduation Introduced

With the outbreak of the Great War the Indian Income Tax entered upon a new phase of development. In 1916 the principle of graduation received a definite recognition, and its application was extended in 1917, when the super tax came to be levied. It must be noted in this connection that a section of the Indian public had expressed itself in favour of progressive Income Tax as early as 1860. But, Wilson, the then Finance Member, expressed unwillingness to utilise the Income Tax as an instrument for bringing about a better and more equitable distribution of wealth. In 1918 the concept of "total income" was introduced in the Income Tax, as the Income Tax of 1886 divided income into a number of watertight compartments and degenerated into a series of schedular taxes levied under the authority of one Act.

With the passage of the Act of 1918 a whole-time staff also was appointed and the system of assessment radically altered. The Income Tax Act of 1918 remained in force, however, till 1922, when the constitutional reforms inaugurated by the Government of India Act, 1919, necessitated a review of and amendment in the Income Tax Law. For, Income Tax being a Central source of revenue of the new political dispensation, it became necessary to centralise its administration and set up a new machinery controlled and regulated by the Government of India. Moreover, after the War the enactments on Income Tax became so numerous that the Government found it necessary to repeal all previous enactments and codify the law on the subject in one single statute, namely, Act XI of 1922. The outstanding feature of this Act is the separation of the administrative portion of the law from the fiscal one. All provisions relating to the basis, methods and machinery of assessment were embodied in the Act, while the rates of the tax were for the first time separated from the Act and placed in the annual Finance Act. This was an important step in that while it meant consultation with the Legislature every year in fixing rates of the tax, it introduced an element of elasticity into the tax-system and enabled the Government to fix the rates in such a way that the Income Tax could perform its main function of rounding off the angularities of our tax contributions.

Relief From Double Taxation

The Act of 1922 also gave statutory recognition to the principle of relief from double taxation as agreed upon between Great Britain and India and thus removed the most serious grievance of British companies, which ever since 1860 had been subjected to double taxation in respect of the same income both in Great Britain and India. The Act of 1922 created also a Board of Inland Revenue under the Government of India and charged it with the care and management of Income Tax work. In 1924, however, the Central Board of Revenue replaced the Board of Inland Revenue and thus marked the culmination of the process of centralisation of the Income Tax administration in this country which had started with the Act of 1918.

Though the Act of 1922 was a great improvement upon the previous Acts, it had to be amended several times since then to remedy the defects as revealed in the details of its working. In fact, the Indian Income Tax from the very start had no background of theory or principle, and was amended from time to time as particular circumstances demanded. The Government, therefore, decided to overhaul the whole Income Tax system and place it on a scientific basis by correlating it with modern theory and practice of Income Taxation abroad. This decision found expression in the appointment of the Indian Income Tax Inquiry Committee of 1935, the appointment of Mr. S. P. Chambers, the British Income Tax expert, as the Income Tax adviser to the Government of India, and the appointment of Sir J. F. Sheehy, formerly Commissioner of Income Tax in Burma, as a member of the Central Board of Revenue in charge of Income Tax. The Income Tax Enquiry Committee submitted their unanimous report to the Government on 24th December 1936, and this Report formed the basis of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 which came into operation on 1st April.

Prevention Of Tax-Evasion

Before this new Act came into operation the Government established an Investigation Circle in Bombay under the guidance of Mr. J. B. Bird, Commissioner of Income Tax (Central), to investigate cases of tax-evasion and counteract evasive tactics. The establishment of this Circle opens up a new and important chapter in the history of Income Tax administration in this country, for this was the first time that the Government realised the urgent necessity of effectively bringing the tax-evaders to book. The administrative genius of Mr. Bird has already won for this Circle all the success which it so richly deserved and which must be measured by the volume of hollow and untenable criticism that is now levelled against it by disgruntled assessees. The utility of this Circle ought to be measured not by its productivity, but by its success in counteracting evasive tactics, and it is the latter that has rendered this Circle an integral and essential part of the Indian Income Tax machinery. If the Government choose to establish similar Investigation Circles in other provinces, they will make the administrative machinery efficient enough to be in keeping with the fullness to which the Indian Income Tax has now developed. For the efficiency of an Income Tax administration must be judged not only by its 'economy' but also by its ability to reduce the number of Income Tax evaders

Mr. Turner's Services

Considered thus from the point of view of both law and administration, the Indian Income Tax as recently amended may be said to compare favourably with any well-developed foreign income tax system, and bears the stamp of the rich and varied Income Tax experience of Sir James Grigg, the ex-Finance Member, Sir J. F. Sheehy and Mr. S. P. Chambers. When the Income Tax (Amendment) Act came into operation Bombay was particularly fortunate in having Mr. A. C. Turner as its Commissioner of Income Tax, for Bombay is the one province where the Income Tax is most productive and where an Income Tax Act must find favour with the assessees if it is to work smoothly in the country. And it must be said to the credit of Mr. Turner that, the doyen among the Income Tax Commissioners in this country as he is, he inaugurated the operation of the new Income Tax Act tactfully and without causing any adverse repercussions. It will be no wonder then if the Income Tax gains in productiveness, economy and importance as years roll on.

A LEMON-JUICE PAPER

A "lemon-juice paper" that prevents foodstuffs containing fats or oils wrapped therein from turning rancid is the subject of a patent awarded to Harold S. Mitchell of Chicago.

The paper is designed particularly for wrapping cookies and cakes. The inventor has discovered that if to the paper pulp is added a small amount of citric acid, which is a constituent of lemon and other citrus juice, the foodstuffs, when wrapped in such paper, remain fresh longer.

From Tsardom To Stalinist Regime

By D. G. TENDULKAR

THE TRANSFORMATION WHICH RUSSIA HAS UNDERGONE DURING PAST TWO DECADES CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD

FOR over 21 years the Russian Socialist State of Workers and Peasants, first in the history of mankind has existed, on the one-sixth area of the world and has steadily progressed. Twenty-one years ago in November 1917, the workers of Tsarist Russia in alliance with the poor peasants backed by soldiers and sailors under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, overthrew Tsarism, established the power of Soviets and set up a new type of State—the Socialist Soviet State.

The October Socialist Revolution established the dictatorship of the proletariat and transferred the governance of the State to the working class, which thus became the ruling class.

In 21 years of Soviet Power the USSR has been transformed into a powerful industrial country with an up-to-date heavy industry, wide network of railways, with a collective farming, the most advanced in the world. The greatest gains of Soviet toilers, have been consolidated in the Stalinist Constitution of the USSR.

In the years of Soviet Power radical changes have taken place in the class composition of the population of the USSR:

	1913 (Percentage to the whole population.)	1937
Workers and employees	16.7	34.7
Collective farm peasantry and co-operated handicraftsmen	—	55.5
Individual peasants (without kulaks) and non-co-operated handicraftsmen	65.1	5.6
Bourgeoisie (landowners, big and petty-bourgeoisie, tradesmen and kulaks)	15.9	—
Other sections of the population (students, pensioners, the army and others)	2.3	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0

The national income in the USSR is growing at a rapid pace.

1913	1925	1929	1936	1938 plan
(in milliard rubles)				
21.0	16.8	28.9	86.0	112.0

No Unemployment

One of the most important gains of Soviet workers is the complete abolition of unemployment, attained even so early as the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan. The number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. is growing from year to year.

Number of Workers and Employees (in millions)

1913	1928	1936	1937	1938 plan
11.4	11.6	25.8	26.9	28.8

Increasing Industrial Output

The industrial output in the U.S.S.R. grew up immeasurably in comparison with pre-revolutionary time. The absence of crises in the U.S.S.R. and the planned character of the socialist national economy contribute to a steady and continuous rise in production.

Industrial output (in invariable prices). (in milliard rubles).

1913	1917	1928	1932	1936
11.0	6.9	16.8	38.8	80.9
1937	1938 (plan)			
95.0	111.0			

In the years of the second Five-Year Plan alone (1933-1937) the increase of industrial output in the U.S.S.R. constituted over 50 milliard rubles. At present the U.S.S.R. occupies first place in Europe, and second in the world with regard to the volume of industrial output.

As a result of successful carrying out of the policy of industrialisation, the output of heavy industry—this key of the national economy—is growing at a particularly rapid rate.

Output of pig iron, steel and rolled iron. (in thousand tons).

	1913	1932	1936	1938 (plan)
Pig iron	4,216	6,206	14,400	16,278
Steel	4,231	5,885	16,400	20,300
Rolled iron	3,660	4,233	12,454	15,110

Output of electrical power (in milliard kilowatt hours)

1913	1928	1936	1937	1938 (plan)
1.9	5.0	32.8	36.3	41.2

Output of coal (in million tons)

1913	1936	1938 (plan).
29.1	126.4	143.2

Output of oil (in thousand tons)

1913	1936	1938 (plan).
9,234	29,293	33,500

In the years of Soviet Power, radical changes took place in agriculture of the U.S.S.R. The abolition of landowners' estates, the abolition of private ownership on land, the liquidation of kulaks as a class on the basis of mass collectivisation and the victory of collective farm system in the village, led to a tremendous rise in agriculture.

Collective Farms

The Soviet Power abolished poverty in the village. Prior to the Revolution there were among peasants:

Poor peasants	65%
Middle-class peasants	20%
Kulaks	15%

Of the total number of peasant households

30% had no horses.
34% had no inventory.
15% had no area under cultivation.

At present the great majority of households are in the collective farms:

Number of collective farms (in thousands).

1918	1929	1930	1934	1937
1.6	57.0	85.9	233.3	243.7

Number of households in collective farms (in millions),

1918	1929	1930	1934	1937
0.02	1.0	6.0	15.7	18.5

Percentage of collectivisation To the number of peasant households.

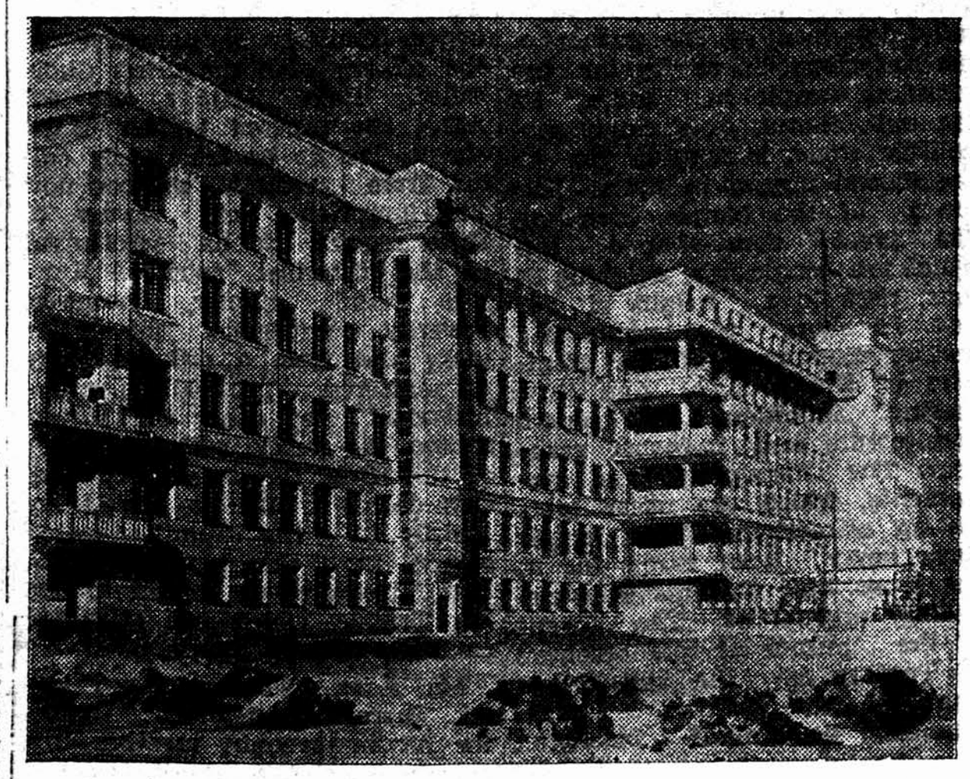
1928	1923	1930	1934	1937
0.1	3.9	23.6	71.4	93.0

To the area under cultivation.

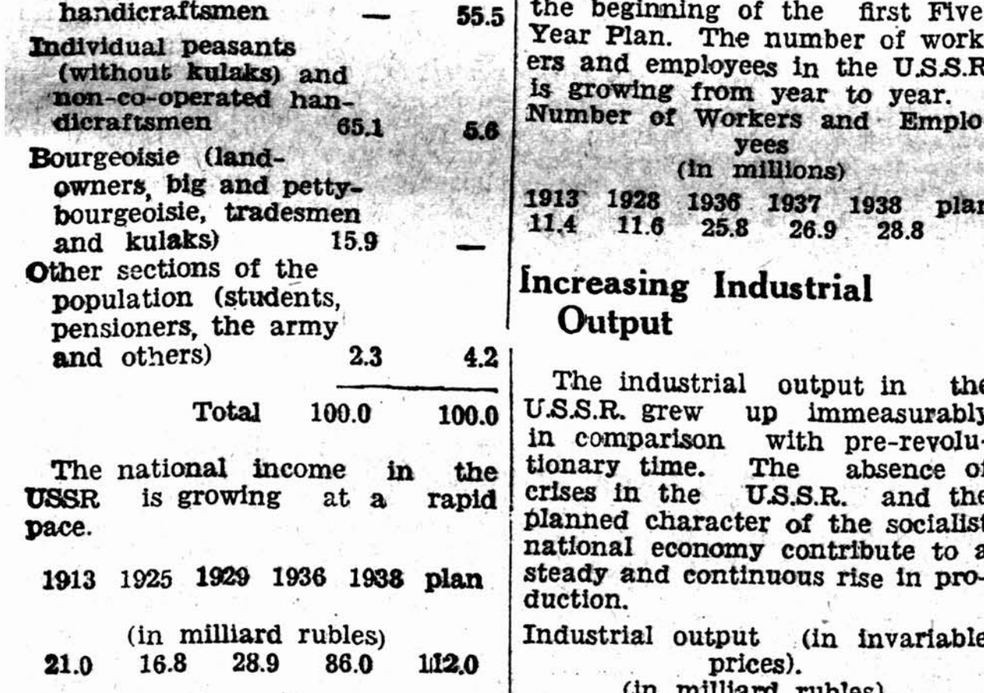
1918	1929	1930	1934	1937.
—	4.9	33.6	87.4	99.1

In the years of Soviet Power the area under cultivation of

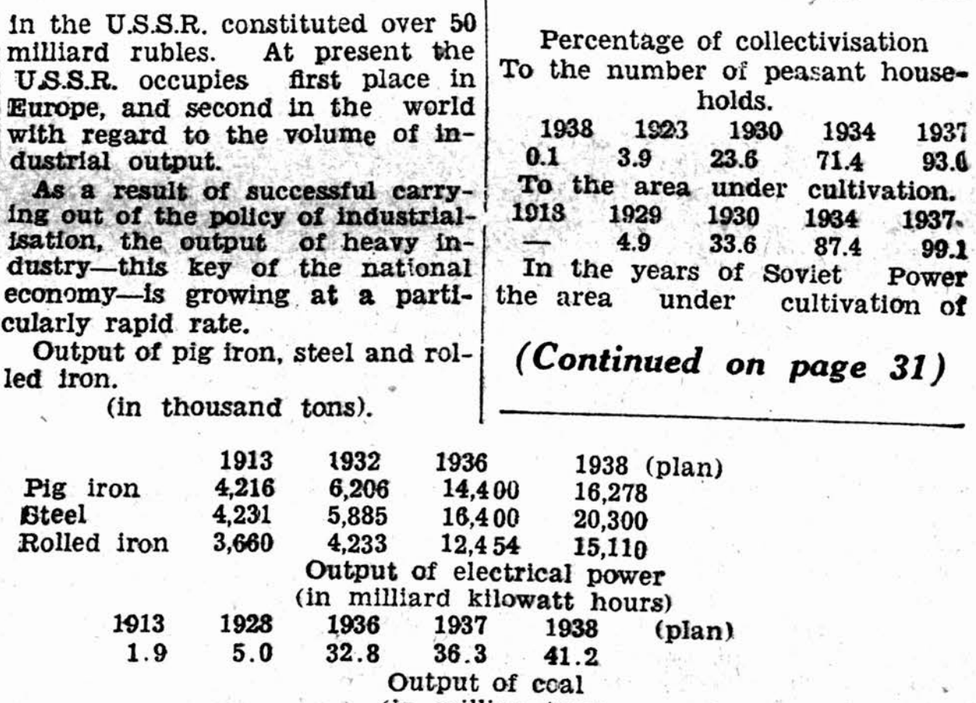
(Continued on page 31)



Central Hospital At Sverdlovsk



Members of the assembling department of the state watch factory at Kirov.



An 18 year-old student of the textile technical school receives her voting paper.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PAINTER AND POET

FIFTEEN DRY POINTS. By Mr. Mukul Dey. Interpreted in verse by Mr. Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya. Published by Mr. Mukul Dey, 28 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta and by Mr. Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya, Khar, Bombay. Price Rs. 10/- net.

Though etching has not made a sufficient headway in India, it has not been neglected either. Mr. Mukul Dey is its ardent and able exponent. "Fifteen Dry-Points" from a collection of his etchings which reflect his mastery over the art. The subjects which Mr. Dey has judiciously selected represent different aspects of Indian life. Interpretation of every theme in verse by Mr. Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya is an interesting feature of the "Dry-points." The painter and the poet have produced a splendid synthesis of the best of their reflective arts.

The etchings are characterised by the refinement of technique and successful rendering of certain effects not quite easy to render in etching. "At the crossing" represents an ordinary aspect of rural life in a delightful manner. The posing of figures in fully expressive of expectancy. "Fulk or Dream Lonely" illustrates grace and beauty that an artist can produce with economy in line. "Midnight cry" is remarkable for its nocturnal effect. "Drawing the net" and "On the river Hooghly" show exquisite rendering of waves and placid waters respectively. "On the way to Puri Temple" shows the skilful placement of the pilgrim in the foreground which is admirably balanced by the temple in the background. "Fifteen Dry-points" will be a valuable contribution to the art-literature of India.

D.

BEAUTY OF INDIAN LINE

"RUPAVALI". By Mr. Nanda Lal Bose. Part I, volumes 1 and 2. Second edition 1939. Messrs. Chukerverthy, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd. 15, College Square, Calcutta. Published by Mr. Biswarup Bose. Kalabhawan, Santiniketan, Birbhum. Price annas 12 each volume.

Both the volumes of "Rupavali" represent outline drawings from the ancient Indian masterpieces. The limbs of the human body selected and beautifully reproduced by Mr. Nandlal Bose express the artistic sense of the ancient artists and represent conventional poses. As examples of Indian line and its resultant beauty they are invaluable. The revival of Indian art expects deep appreciation and not mere imitation of ancient masterpieces. "Rupavali" presents the difficult problem of Indian art in an interesting and intelligible manner. Its price makes it accessible to everybody, and will be immensely helpful to art students who should equip themselves with it.

D.

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"Grandest Temple In India"

THE GREAT TEMPLE AT TANJORE, By J. M. Somasundaram, B.A., B.L., Foreword by Dr. F. H. Gravely. Price Re. 1/-. Copies can be had of the Author, Tanjore, South India.

The Sri Braheedeeswara Temple at Tanjore has been quite enthusiastically and truthfully described by the authors of the Encyclopaedia as "by far the grandest temple in India." Its big bull, Nandi, of a single monolithic stone, is reputed to be the second biggest in India. The tower of the temple, including the great dome-shaped top which is a single slab weighing 80 tons, rises to a height of 200 feet. In short the temple is a lasting monument of the greatness of the Cholas, and their soaring ambition, of superb architecture and imposing grandeur. The inscriptions and monuments, which are other interesting attractions of the temple have never been cared for in the sense that students of archaeology understand. The advent of the author of this brochure to Tanjore as the Superintendent of the Palace Devasthanams, he himself belonging to a family well-known for its services in spreading the light of Saiva Siddhanta in South India, led to a revival of interest in these matters in the southern district itself. Quite recently the Senior Prince of Tanjore, descendant of the Mahrattas who were the third race to rule over the area, opened a Chola museum at Tanjore with the view to conserve the relics of the earliest Kings of Tanjore who spread Dravidian culture and beneficent influence to far-off Malaysia.

The literature on the temple is vast, but lies scattered over many volumes in as many languages. Similarly a narrative of the history of the great Chola Ruler, Raja Raja I. (985-1013 A.D.), the reputed builder of the shrine, has to be laboriously culled from various sources now half-forgotten and many of them require to be scrutinised in the historical spirit. A Tanjore Tamil scholar, however, recently undertook this latter task; and from a diligent study of scattered poetical, pseudo-historical and other works presented the public with a history of the King. But it suffered from this defect that its appeal lay mainly to the Tamil-educated people. Even this has so far not been attempted in regard to the Big Temple, which has attracted countless foreign tourists.

Mr. J. M. Somasundaram Pillai, therefore, deserves thanks for having brought together in a compendious volume all that has been said or has to be said on this temple. In spite of his qualifications, he has avoided imparting a touch of pedantry to a small volume by dragging us into an architectural disquisition. For, it is undoubtedly true, as Dr. Gravely, the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, assures us in his introduction that the temples of South India require to be better known and more widely understood than they are. Their study is likely to throw the door open to a more intense study of racial origins in South India and to pave the way to a solution of many knotty questions that still impinge on the sphere of the statesman. As an instance the present writer may state that there is abundant evidence that the ancient Dravidians were divided into eighteen occupational castes, and that obviously the modern Gurukkals (who officiate in temples) were the foremost among them. But how and why and at what stage of history and under stress of what circumstances the Aryan institution of four castes was foisted on the Dravidians, and why the modern Brahman will not interdine nor intermarry with the Gurukkals, and why the latter will not take the prasadam from Sri Sankaracharya: these and like questions have yet not been answered, if indeed they have at all been posited. Temples accept and follow the Agamas; and an intensive study of these Agamas may find us the key to these puzzling problems. If so, then, the study of South Indian temples is the duty not alone of the archaeologist and the antiquary but of the historian and the statesman.

But one must not run away. It is not a mere guidebook. And though we have been spared too technical a narration of architectural details, there are in the small volume more than twenty illustrations that serve to impress on the reader the majesty of the structure and the skill of the architects. All the chief historical and traditional points of interest relating to the temple are set forth in a succinct and lucid form. The appendices contain a mine of material for further exploration by serious-minded students. The same remarks hold good of the bibliography attached. It is hoped that Mr. Pillai will supplement this volume by further enriching the work with his more thorough researches, believing that work of this kind is its own reward; and as things unhappily stand in our country and among our people to-day, will long continue to be its own reward.

S. P. T.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

"ROOPA-LEKHA." An illustrated bi-annual Art Journal. Volume 1. Number 1. Editorial Board: Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, D.Litt., Dr. James M. Cousins, D.Litt., Mr. Ajit Ghose, Mr. Karl Khandalawala, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. G. Venkatachalam, Mr. Barada Ukil, All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi, India. Annual subscription Rs. 6 in India. Rs. 8-8 Foreign. Single Copy Rs. 4. All post free.

A cordial reception should be accorded to "Roopa-Lekha" a bi-annual publication in view of the paucity of art-journals in India. It contains seven articles. "The University and Fine Arts" by Dr. J. M. Cousins is a strong advocacy for the introduction of art in Universities and is supported by another short article by Mr. Azit K. Maldar, Principal, the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. Other articles are well selected. In addition to articles the journal should reserve some space for notes and comments on the contemporary events and should also aim at making itself useful to the art-students as well as the art-loving public. The journal has thirteen illustrations out of which four are in colour.

D.

GUJARATI LITERATURE

JATE. By Dr. M. O. Suranja, printed at the Nalini Printery, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-8.

Dr. Suranja, a Mahomedan gentleman with leanings towards Gujarati literature, has ventured into versification by translating into Gujarati verse Goldsmith's "Hermit." With the help of several Gujarati men and women whose names he has mentioned in the Preface he has turned out commendable work, though the limitation placed by himself to make it as literal as possible has at times rendered his task very difficult, and at times, unless one turns to the corresponding English stanza printed on the opposite page, one fails to gather the sense of what is stated. On the whole, however, the work turned out is commendable.

APANI KAVITA SAMRUDDHI. By Prof. B. K. Thakore, B.A. Printed at the Diamond Jubilee Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2.

Selections from the poems of distinguished poets from the time of Kavi Dalpatram to the present times find a place in this volume. It is a second edition: much has been omitted from the first and much added to it. It is a thoroughly representative collection and brings out the best in Gujarati verse literature. The compiler has included his own work in it, thus showing that he does not labour under any false modesty as to the value of his own turn-out. Many rising young poets have been encouraged by inclusion of their short poems. Prof. Thakore has added a "Vivaran" (commentary) where, in his own characteristic and individual style, he has commented not only on the particular poem selected, but on the whole out-put of the 'poet', along with biographical details and appertaining matters. It is a store-house of other interesting information also. The compilation and the 'Vivaran' together make up a very fine piece of literary work, and we sincerely welcome it.

K.

"The Aryan Path"

The problem of heredity—the limits within which it operates in the sphere of evolution—is discussed in an interesting manner in the October issue of "The Aryan Path" by Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, the well-known American writer on scientific topics. Bergson's theory of the evolution of religion and morality comes in for a close analysis, in another article, from the pen of Prof. Hugo Bergmann of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, while the subject of the Human Aura is dealt with by Major Harding de Foublanque Cox. Among other readable articles in the same are studies of Walt Whitman and Shelley. The book-notes and editorials are of equal interest.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay paid a visit to the New Model High School, Dongri Street, Chinchbunder, last week, when a variety entertainment was given by the children in honour of the event. Photo shows His Grace in the centre with Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mathias, who are conducting the institution, on either side.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay (extreme right) and Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice (extreme left) were present on last Sunday morning when Mr. Stanislaus Joseph George D'Costa, Sub-Judge of Dhulia, was married to Miss Ivy Diamond Mary D'Souza at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

War From Another Angle

Some of those who returned from Europe after the declaration of war have interesting stories to tell which give a vivid revelation of the conditions existing there. A gentleman and his family caught in Switzerland at the outbreak asked the British Consul's advice as to what route he should take to return to India, and was told to use his common sense and do what he thought best as the Consul had no advice to give! He decided to go by car to Italy, and as petrol was not available along the route he had to beg for empty petrol cans and pay about Rs. 11 each for them to keep well stocked during the journey; at his destination he thought he would make good some of the money spent, so after attempting to impress the petrol dealer by talking of the shortage of petrol cans, he asked for the highest offers for his empty cans to which the dealer, with the utmost indifference, offered 50 cents each, just to oblige him. Then currency proved another source of trouble as only dollars were accepted in Switzerland, Italy and on Italian boats, and worse still a British pound sterling could be exchanged with difficulty for about three dollars!

Switzerland, it seems, was at the outset afraid of a German invasion to take France in the flank. It seems a fatalist optimism had overcome Europe, for the people there had got so accustomed to the rumblings and threats of war that never came that they actually took it for granted that war would never come and were surprised when it did. And that seems to have been particularly the case of Germany where aggressive coups and bluff had proved successful resulting in false security. The press reports we got of the shortage of food in Germany are not just propaganda stunts, for eye witnesses noted an acute shortage of butter and dairy produce even months before the war, though cereals seemed sufficient, while meat was rather scarce.

Charity With Entertainment

Those whose job it is to organize shows in aid of charity are faced with rather a serious state of affairs. It hardly appears to be the time to approach one's friends for money when businesses are all affected—some more, some less. There are folks who feel that dancing, etc., is hardly the thing these days and yet if they would only think it over, they would see that, far from doing anybody any harm, it does quite a bit of good. Faced with uncertainty, loss, added responsibility and the thousand and one minor afflictions of this war, we would be ill-advised to forego opportunities for relaxation when they come along. Specially if like the one I am going to tell you about, it is the genuine thing.

The Bombay Women's Club, whose "Pushpa Anjali" and other entertainments have established a reputation, propose to try out a new method in getting support from the public for their Charity shows. To-morrow a dance will be held at the Taj. The public will not be approached to buy tickets, circulars have been sent round and the function will depend entirely on voluntary support. No programme advertisements have been canvassed for—since the dance was got up at very short notice but I understand that if this one is a success, it will be repeated every month. In this way the Nurses' Aid Association will get its annual expenditure defrayed and various other deserving causes will also benefit. The Club having decided to share the profits of each dance between the Nurses' Aid Association and other causes. The first of these is the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Indian Red Cross Society, and will be spent on First Aid Equipment.

India's Help To Poland

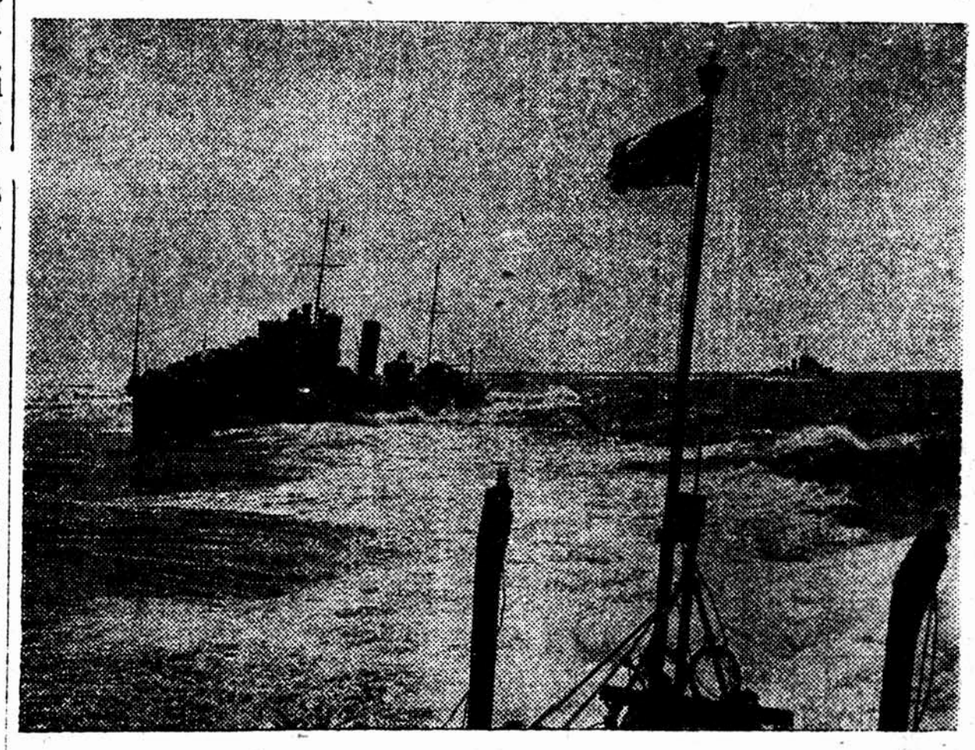
The newly formed Committee for collecting funds for Polish Relief Work has also been very active. They have been offered help from all quarters. The Symphony Orchestra Society are very kindly giving the fund the proceeds of a Concert which will be held at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on the 20th of November at 6-30 p m.

The music will be chosen in such a way as to make an appeal to all lovers of music and not only to those whose knowledge of music is of the superior more high brow variety. All the musicians are giving their services free and Lady Lumley has consented to give her patronage as well as attend the Concert. Mr. Sidhwa of Globe Theatres has again given a helping hand at the Regal, of which all Bombayites are justly proud; there will be a Cinema show in aid of the same cause. This will be on the 7th November at 6-30 p.m., and the programme is being arranged by the kindness of several Film Companies.

Bombay Talkies have promised to show one of the Devika Rani successes but the theatre and name of the film is not yet available for your information.

Concerts And Annual Gatherings

Some local associations cannot get out of the school habit of holding annual concerts and gatherings, even though they are unable to produce a tolerable programme. I attended a gathering of the type last week, where matters seemed to be at a low level. Singing that was almost painful to listen to, music that might pass muster in a friendly drawing room but decidedly not in public, and a dramatic performance that 'might' have gained a feeble ripple of applause from the friends and relatives of the actors at a school gathering, formed the programme of the evening. In fairness I must acknowledge that there was one humorous singing item that was really good and formed the only relieving feature in the whole bore of an evening. People are prepared to encourage amateur talent but not at the cost of a dull evening at a function where invitations have been widely issued, and if out of sheer politeness they do not adversely criticise such functions, it, unfortunately, gives the organisers a wrong idea and they perpetrate the same rotten and misguided action the next time.



Once the position of a submarine has been established by accurate sound location, a hunting flotilla follows her until she has been destroyed. Depth charges are dropped in regular patterns over a wide area and should the damaged submarine come to the surface she is under close-range gunfire from all "hunters." This picture shows British destroyers "quartering" a suspected area while men at hydrophones pick up the bearings of their hidden enemy.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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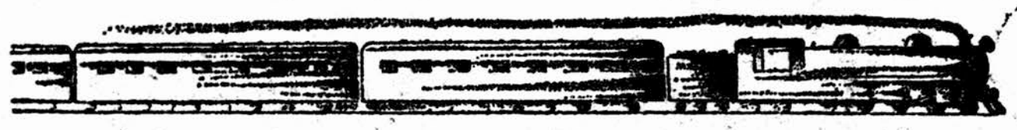

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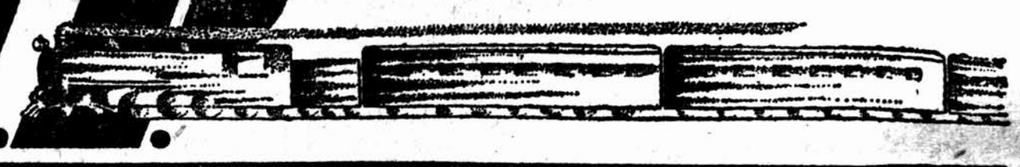

245. ASTROLOGERS

1940.—Powerful aspects are operating. Send birth details with Rs. five for detailed yearly reading by Yeshwant Magazine's renowned Astrologer. For particulars send four annas stamps. Hora-Ratna R. G. Sapre, Rahuri. Ahmednagar. (12301).

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GOING STRONG!
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PLAZA

DOCK WORKERS ABANDON STRIKE

Over two thousand workers of the H. M. I. Naval Dockyard assembled in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens early on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m. to attend the most extraordinary emergency meeting held in connection with the ultimatum tendered by the Dockyard Union, which had expired yesterday. A few Press Reporters and a large number of Police Officials were present.

The workers had through their Union submitted their demands consisting of general increase in wages, allowances to meet present heavy prices, privilege and casual leave during the year subscription to provident fund, gratuity at death or retirement, abolition of pally system, reinstatement of workers wrongfully dismissed and removal of certain foremen; and had asked for the full satisfaction of these demands on or before the 11th October 1939. Otherwise they would declare a general strike on the 12th.

In the meanwhile, the Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard called a conference of the representatives of the workers and assured them that their grievances of the workers had referred to the Government of India with the recommendation that they might be redressed.

The successful termination of these unpleasant affairs, is mainly due to the fact, that one and all of the Office Bearers of this Union are workers of the Dockyard, and being in regular contact with the authorities, they always maintained confidence of the authorities and especially of Captain C. J. Nichol, the Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard. Were it not for the foresight and the love he has for his workers, a great calamity would have fallen on the H. M. I. Naval Dockyard to-day, as all the workers were determined to stake their all for the demands. Though the matter has so far ended peacefully, the meeting passed a resolution to give the authorities further two months' time and hoped that by that time the Government of India would sanction their demands.

The meeting dispersed peacefully and entered the Dockyard and resumed work as if nothing had happened Police Sergeants and Constables were stationed at the Dockyard gates to maintain order.

PRICE CONTROL IN FRENCH INDIA

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 14.

On the recommendations made by the French India Price Regulation Committee the Government of French India have promulgated an order for checking undue increase in prices of commodities particularly, sugar, coffee, rice, flour, small grains, tea, local spices, etc.

The Government have also issued instructions making it obligatory on the part of wholesale and retail merchants to issue receipts for the sales effected by them.—A.P.

Provincial And War

Resolution To Be Moved By Congress Ministries

India Must Be Regarded As Independent Nation

War Measures Must Be Executed Through Provincial Governments

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

IN all the Congress Provinces where the Legislative Assembly are in session at present, a resolution setting forth the attitude of the Congress towards war, it is understood, will be sponsored by the respective Premiers, on or about the 18th instant. The resolution will be identical in all the Provinces.

In those Congress Provinces, where the legislatures are not in session, there will be a move to get the Congress attitude clarified in a Government Resolution to be published in the "Government Gazettes" of the Provinces.

The resolution to be sponsored in the Assemblies will, it is understood, be worded as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government that in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential that, in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, the principles of democracy should be applied to India and her policy should be guided by her people and, therefore, this Assembly invites the British Government to make it clear in a declaration that they have decided to regard India as an independent nation, entitled to frame her own constitution and further take suitable action, so far as it is possible in the immediate future, to give effect to that declaration in regard to the governance of India.

"The Assembly further recommends that all war measures in this province should be undertaken with the consent of and executed through the Provincial Government".

Assemblies

RAJAJI'S TWO INTERVIEWS WITH VICEROY

Carries Sealed Cover To Gandhiji At Wardha

NEW DELHI: October 14.

A SEALED COVER FROM VICEROY'S HOUSE, ADDRESSED TO HON. MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, WAS DELIVERED TO THE MADRAS PREMIER AT DELHI RAILWAY STATION, WHILE HE WAS ENTRAINING THE GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS.

The "United Press" learns that Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari would detrain at Wardha to meet Gandhiji and communicate the outcome of his two interviews with H. E. the Viceroy.

It is presumed that the letter delivered at the Station contained some communication for Gandhiji. Sir Jagadish Pershad, Mr. and Mrs. Asaf Ali and Mr. Devidas Gandhi saw Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari off.—United Press.

More Interviews

NEW DELHI: Oct. 14.

Among those who interviewed H. E. the Viceroy to-day were included Mr. J. N. Basu of Bengal, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta of Bombay and Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz of Behar.

Mr. Aziz met Mr. Jinnah both before and after the interview with the Viceroy.—United Press.

GANDHIJI TO SEE VICEROY AGAIN?

Maulana Azad Sees Possibility

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Congress Working Committee who returned to take up the thread of the Shia-Sunni controversy for effecting a settlement, when interviewed by the "United Press" as to when the Working Committee expected to implement the Congress War resolutions replied.

"It depends entirely on the declaration of the British Government. The A.I.C.C only approved of the Working Committee resolution. The leaders have placed before the Viceroy the statement of the Working Committee but nothing could be definitely said just at present."

In reply to other questions as to whether there was any possibility of another Gandhi-Viceroy interview he said: "There is a possibility."

The "United Press" understands that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is expected to visit the Frontier by the end of November when he will try to compose the differences among Punjab Congressmen.—United Press.

FLUTTER IN NAZI DOVECOTE

Confusion In Propaganda Machinery: Conferences In Wilhelmstrasse

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The shock which Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to Herr Hitler's proposals has caused has been reflected in the feverish diplomatic activity among Nazi Chiefs in Germany, and the utter confusion caused in German propaganda machinery. According to neutral correspondents in Berlin, successive conferences were held in Wilhelmstrasse attended by Herr Hitler and his Chiefs. Diplomatic circles there hint important developments might be expected in the next 24 hours; but it is not clear what form they will take.

One correspondent says that Herr Hitler was pale with anger after examining the reply. The confusion caused in the propaganda machinery is ascribed to the hasty appeal by Dr. Dietrich that only the United States should intervene which is now completely denied by the official German News Agency. The denial was apparently made after the cold reception it had in the United States. The German News Agency now says that no appeal would be made for mediation by the United States and try to explain that Dr. Dietrich's words had been misinterpreted. In the United States opinion is freely expressed, by the press and the public, that Dr. Dietrich's appeal means that Herr Hitler is scared.

NAZI LIE EXPOSED

British Policy Towards Chinese Currency Unchanged

LONDON: Oct. 14.

"Reuter" learns that there is no truth in the allegation made by the German wireless that Great Britain has withdrawn support from Chinese dollar.

It is emphasised that His Majesty's Government have no intention of varying their policy towards Chinese national currency.—Reuter.

INDIAN JUTE MERCHANT ARRESTED IN LONDON

Charge Of Possession Of Objectionable Letter

LONDON: Oct. 14.

Mohan Lall Sethia (23), described as a jute merchant, was remanded at Lewes, on a charge of having in his possession a letter for the purpose of conveying it outside the United Kingdom, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Regulations.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

An agreement has been reached with the Government of Australia by which the entire wool of Australia will be purchased by the United Kingdom during the war and also one clip after the war.—Reuter.

TURKISH-SOVIET PACT

Text To Be Published After Mutual Approval

LONDON, Oct. 14.

An unconfirmed report from Istanbul this morning states that the Turkish-Soviet talks have resulted in an agreement in harmony with Turkish undertaking towards Great Britain and France.

The report adds that no official announcement about the signature of the new Pact is likely until the text of the Agreement has been approved by the two Governments, when it will be published simultaneously in the two capitals.

It is believed Mr. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, went to the Kremlin, to-day. He will leave for Turkey to-morrow.—Reuter.

SOVIET-TURKISH AGREEMENT

ISTANBUL, Oct. 14.

Newspaper "Yenisabah" claiming to have reliable information says that the Moscow negotiations have resulted in an agreement in harmony with Turkey's undertakings towards Britain and France.—Reuter.

TRAIN ACCIDENT CASUALTIES

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Four persons were killed and four seriously injured in the train accident at Bletchley.—Reuter.

PACIFIST FORFEITS DEPOSIT

LONDON: Oct. 14.

The Clackmannan and Eaststerling by-election resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the pacifist candidate, who forfeited his deposit, the result being Arthur Woodburn (Labour) 15,645; Andrew Stewart (Pacifist) 1,060.

The election was caused by the death of Mr. MacNeill Weir, who has been Labour Member since 1935.—Reuter.

ENGAGEMENT OUTSIDE BRITISH WATERS

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.

It is stated that four German airmen landed at Rudkoebing yesterday after their machine was forced down by British warplanes, who signalled to a Danish vessel to pick them up.

It is stated the German machine was first engaged just outside British territorial waters.—Reuter.

Ministry Of Shipping Appointments

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is officially announced that the following appointments have been made to the Ministry of Shipping:—Sir Vernon Thomson, Chairman, Union Castle Line as Principal Shipping Adviser and Controller of Commercial Shipping, and Sir Cyril Hurcomb as Director-General, Ministry of Shipping.

Both were associated with the Ministry of Shipping in the last War. Sir Julian Foley, who was director of Military Sea Transport in the former Ministry of Shipping has been appointed Secretary.—Reuter.

LONDON: Death has occurred of Doctor Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam.—Reuter.

Scandinavian Conference Move Welcomed

Unity Of Northern Countries Visible

GREAT OPTIMISM IN FINLAND WITH ADDED MORAL SUPPORT OF U. S.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.

The King of Sweden's invitation to Denmark, Norway and Finland to participate in a conference at Stockholm is welcomed with enthusiasm by all the countries concerned. It is felt here that the conference will show to the world plainly that the northern countries are not afraid to show unity if pressure is brought to bear against one of them.—Reuter.

FINNISH CABINET ENLARGED

Stockholm Conference Questions

LONDON: October 14.

The invitation of King Gustav of Sweden to Norway, Denmark and Finland has been welcomed enthusiastically by the countries concerned, and particularly by Finland

The Finnish President said that the friendship of the Northern countries is greatly valued at a time like this. There is great optimism in Finland since she has now got the support of the Stockholm Conference and the moral support of America.

The Conference will have general discussions on all questions raised by war.

Last night it was stated in Helsinki that the Finnish Government had not yet completed examination of the Soviet proposals, but it was added there were grounds for continuing the negotiations with the possibility of achieving concrete results.

CABINET ENLARGED

The President of Finland has felt it necessary to invoke the law of National Service. The Finnish Cabinet has been enlarged to include two representatives of the Swedish minorities in Finland.

Every citizen is required, if necessary, to work for the defence of the country. 3,00,000 men are now under arms and most of the troops are now stationed on the Russian Frontier. A German steamer has arrived in Helsinki to take away members of the large German colony.—Reuter.

Unity Of Northern Peoples Visible

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14.

Gratification at the King of Sweden's move in calling a Four-Power Conference here on Wednesday is generally shown by the people in Stockholm and the Swedish press. While no programme of discussions is made public, it is generally agreed that the meeting is primarily designed to demonstrate the unity of the Northern Peoples and their common interests.—Reuter.

MOSCOW PROPOSALS UNDIVULGED

Finns Continue Precautionary Measures

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14.

The Finnish Government, while unable to make known the details of the Moscow proposals, finds it possible to continue the discussions, according to messages from Helsinki.

It is understood that the Finnish Envoy has asked for fresh instructions, and the general impression now is that the discussions will last for a week or more. Now that the Finnish Government is acquainted with the Soviet proposals, and has not expressed alarm at them, a feeling of optimism is now being generated. Nevertheless the Finns are proceeding with the precautionary measures.—Reuter.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM

After examining the basis of Soviet proposals the Finnish Government have announced that it "approved Moscow suggestions and concluded that negotiations could continue," states the Official German News Agency.

Questioned about the Russian demands to Finland, the Finnish Information Office in Stockholm merely said that the Finnish Delegation in Moscow has received a memorandum but not an ultimatum from M. Stalin.

The Finnish Foreign Office was working until early this morning decoding and studying the despatch that arrived from M. Paasikivi late last night.

President Roosevelt disclosed that the "sincere hope" for Russo-Finnish peace presented to Moscow by the United States was in the form of a personal message from himself to M. Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R.

10,000 MORE SWEDISH TROOPS CALLED UP

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14.

Ten thousand more Swedish troops were called up yesterday in the Northern District which stretches from the Finnish Frontier halfway to Stockholm, and includes the Big Boden fortress which was specially equipped in the last war to defend Sweden from a possible enemy advance over Finland. It has a strong permanent garrison. The ore mining districts are also in this area.—Reuter.

55,000 Evacuated From Helsinki

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Further reports from Helsinki this morning state that the voluntary evacuation is still continuing. Yesterday 55,000 people were evacuated. A.R.P. detachments have been formed. Children are completely absent from the street. Every citizen, if necessary, is required to work for the country's defence.—Reuter.

Lithuanian Germans' 'No' To Fuehrer's Call

KAUNAS, Oct. 14.

Many Lithuanian Germans are refusing to answer Hitler's repatriation call, because they do not want to be what is described here as "Rabbits for Hitler's Political Experiments."

It is thought that Herr Hitler's plan in ordering repatriation was to revive the Bolshevist bogey in Western Europe in the hope that this might result in the Allies coming to terms but that it has failed following Mr. Chamberlain's speech.—Reuter.

SWISS GOVT. INTERVENTION DOES IT

Br. And German Officials' Exchange

LONDON: Oct. 14.

The Foreign Office announce that arrangements have been made through the intermediary of the Swiss Government, for the exchange of the three British Consular Officials detained in Germany against three German Officials still in this country. The complete exchange of the remaining British and German Consular Officers will take place as soon as possible.—Reuter.

Explaining Away Evacuation Of Germans

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.

Referring to what it calls a false explanation appearing in the Foreign Press about the evacuation of Germans from Baltic countries, a Tass Agency statement denies there is any connection between the emigration of Germans and the Mutual Assistance Pact between Russia and Baltic States. The evacuation of Germans is being conducted solely at the instance of the German Government.—Reuter.

50 KILLED: 100 WOUNDED?

Chinese Bomb Hankow

TOKIO: Oct. 14.

Chinese 'planes bombed Hankow three times to-day, states the Domei Agency. It is estimated that 50 persons were killed and about a hundred wounded.—Reuter.

MUNITION DUMP HIT

Japanese 'Planes Destroyed

CHUNGKING: Oct. 14.

Messages received here state that many Japanese 'planes were destroyed in the bombing of Hankow; a munition dump was also hit, causing explosions and fires. —Reuter.

Subhas' Appeal To Gandhiji To Assume Direct Control Of Congress Affairs

LUCKNOW: Oct. 14.

An appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to come forward and accept the reins of office in the Congress instead of continuing an anomalous situation in which he gives advice to Congressmen, which greatly embarrasses them, is made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a statement, criticising Gandhiji's latest statement on the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C.

Holding that the resolution of the A.I.C.C. indicates vacillation and inaction, Mr. Bose says that six weeks after the outbreak of the present war, the Congress has not come to any decision yet.

Mr. Bose thinks that the present policy of the Congress is helping to create an impression that they are anxious to come to a compromise and declares that a compromise at this stage will not be in their interests.

Referring to the statement of Mahatma Gandhi that the resolution of the A.I.C.C. was passed by a big majority and his appeal to Congressmen in the name of discipline to abide by it, Mr. Bose says that the majority referred to by Mr. Gandhi is an artificial one and does not at all reflect public opinion in India to-day.

Mr. Bose says that in this crisis it was their clear duty to stand by the resolutions of Haripura and Tripuri and they would be digging the grave of the Congress if they did not repudiate its present Policy of vacillation and inaction.

In conclusion, Mr. Bose requests Gandhiji to come forward and accept the reins of office in the Congress. "It is an exceedingly anomalous situation," says Mr. Bose, "that he should continue to give advice to Congressmen which greatly embarrasses them without at the same time assuming official responsibility himself. The statement he made in his personal capacity in the beginning of September last defining his attitude towards the present war is an instance in point."—A. P.

"If this statement of mine is challenged by anybody I am prepared to tour the country in his company and seek the mandate of the public whom he claims to represent.

"Our position in this crisis is clear. We stand by the relevant resolutions of Haripura and Tripura Congress and we shall stake our all in our endeavour to implement them, even if we happened to evoke the wrath of the High Command by doing so. If the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee does not also promptly implement them it will put itself in the wrong. We cannot permit ourselves to be stultified in the name of discipline.—United Press.

SIND GOVERNOR TAKES SPECIAL POWERS

Sukkur Manzalgah Agitation To Be Curbed

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The Governor of Sind has promulgated an ordinance known as the Sind Special Powers Ordinance, 1939 under the special powers conferred on him by section 89 of the Government of India Act, 1935 extending throughout Sind for a period of six months with a view to deal with the situation arising from the agitation in connection with the buildings commonly known as Sukkur Manzalgah.

The Governor says that he is satisfied that there is grave menace to peace and tranquillity in the Province and therefore, it is necessary to take immediate action to bring such agitation under control. The ordinance empowers officers authorised by means of general or special order of the Sind Government to arrest without warrant any person, who as acted, is acting or about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety and peace. The ordinance also gives powers to the Sind Government to control suspected persons.—A. P.

Scotch Train Crash Tragedy

Engine Forced On To Station; Waiting Room Smashed; Many Injured

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The first and second parts of the Scotch Empress collided at Blitchley station to-night. The central waiting rooms of the station were completely wrecked. Many were injured

The first part of the train was standing on the platform, while a light engine was shunting a coach on to the rear of the train, when the second part crashed into it.

The light engine was forced on to the platform smashing the waiting room and refreshment buffer The driver of the light engine and another man was killed. The crash occurred during a blackout. The rescuers had to use their own torches.

It is now reported that at least three were killed in the express collision.—Reuter.

War Nwes In Brief

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.

AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST DANGER WHEN FLYING NEAR THE WAR ZONES, ALL CIVIL AEROPLANES SERVING AIR COMPANIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, DENMARK AND NORWAY AND SWEDEN ARE TO BE COLOURED ORANGE. —REUTER.

* * * *

LONDON, Oct. 14.

According to the B. B. C. Arabic broadcast to-night, "The Berlin Announcer in Arabic is Yunisbahri. He was invited to Berlin by the German Legation at Bagdad in order to spread propaganda against the Iraq Government It was true he attacked Great Britain, but his real aim was to discredit the people of his own race and faith. This traitor has now been condemned to death for high treason by the Iraq Government."

* * * *

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The American Red Cross appropriated 1,000,000 dollars for immediate relief of war needs and if need develops it will make a regular war fund drive according to its Chairman, Mr. Norman Davies.—Reuter.

* * * *

LONDON, Oct, 13.

One thousand cases of tea and also bales of jute were brought ashore in two days by deal boatmen from the steamer "Maharatta". Each consignment of tea landed was checked by the customs officers before being taken to the Bond at Dover. The salvaging of the cargo is very risky as the ship is all the time moving in quicksand and might at any moment overturn and trap the men in the hold —Reuter.

* * * *

WELLINGTON, Oct. 14.

The press and the public unanimously endorse Mr. Chamberlain's answer to Hitler, the "Evening Post" describing the speech as "the Magna Carta of modern liberty."

* * * *

London.— Responsible military circles in Berlin reveal much anxiety over the Soviet attitude towards the Baltic States. and especially her attitude towards Finland has added to their fears.

* * * *

London.—An extraordinary session of the United States' Senate will be called to-day. It is believed that this step has been taken to speed up decision on the Neutrality Bill.

* * *

London.—According to a Rome message a French three-engined bomber made a forced landing owing to engine trouble on Italian soil. The crew of seven, including two officers, are now in the hands of the Italian authorities

* * *

London.— Saturday's German communique claims that three Allied 'planes were brought down without loss on the German side.

A dozen ships at Port Riga will embark German emigrants according to the Riga correspondent of the Havas Agency. The first departures are fixed for the next week.

The members of the German Delegation organising repatriation show considerable harshness in dealing with hesitating families. They are heard to shout: "SHUT YOUR MOUTH AND OBEY THE ORDERS."

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT COME TO RESCUE OF HITLER

Peace Move Now Will Be Like Arbitration Between Bandit And His Victim

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

"Hitler has cold feet" is the widely expressed opinion following Dietrich's suggestion that the United States should endeavour to stop war.

The "Herald Tribune" describes this as an invitation to a super-Munich and adds "Before this peremptory association of the United States with the European struggle, can even Senator Borah much longer talk of the United States as happily isolated on its private Island of peace."

The "Decatur Review" says that Roosevelt was right in the attitude of coolness towards Hitler's peace plan and adds that promoting peace now will be like an arbitration between a bandit and his victim whereby the bandit is given booty with public approval.—Reuter.

GERMANY CANNOT WITHSTAND LONG BLOCKADE

STOCKHOLM: Oct. 14.

The language used in German official quarters in abuse of Mr. Chamberlain is of a virulent, vituperative nature, the like of which it is stated, the Wilhemstrasse Building has never known before, states the Berlin correspondent of "Tidningen," who adds that disappointment is expressed that neither President Roosevelt, nor any other neutral country is apparently willing to mediate.

Military circles in Berlin are of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary for Germany to try to end the war as quickly as possible, as she cannot withstand a long blockade. Northern and Scandinavian countries are being criticised in Berlin for rejecting the Non-Aggression Pacts offered them by Germany a few months ago and the rejection is now described as an unfriendly act.—Reuter.

DEFEAT OF NAZI DIPLOMACY

Soviet Ascendancy

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Judging by the reactions he has excited Mr. Chamberlain has a very good reason to be satisfied with the reply he has made to Herr Hitler, says the "Daily Telegraph".

The speech is applauded in France, the Dominions and is almost unreservedly approved of in neutral countries including the United States. Not even the Rome Radio is hostile. Violently contrasted to this manifestation of neutral opinion is the outburst of the fanatic fury of Germany—a fury embittered apparently by a painful disillusionment.

Evidently the opinion in Germany has persuaded itself that France and Great Britain will collapse at the blast of Hitler's trumpets like the walls of Jericho before the trumpets of Joshua. If Hitler is sincere in his desire for a stable peace he could find in the Prime Minister's reply ample opportunity for putting forward proposals worthy of consideration.

German Retreat From Baltic

The German retreat from the Baltic constitutes the second main defeat of Nazi policy since the war began, says the "Times"

The first was when the Nazi plan for a protectorate of Poland extending over the Galician oilfields miscarried and states of South Eastern Europe began to look for guidance to Moscow rather than to Berlin. The second is likely to be even more damaging to Nazi prestige in Europe, for the Balkan Littoral has for centuries been closely linked with Prussia. It has always been a special sphere of German influence and of late has been persistently claimed by Nazi propagandists as a proper field for the expansion of the German 'Lebensraum.'

There is not much doubt as to whose influence will become paramount in the countries which are being evacuated by the Germans. Recent agreements between Soviet-Russia and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania leave these countries a political and ideological independence but the military might of a country nearly hundredfold more populous than their own cannot but mean that in foreign affairs the influence of Moscow will be paramount.—Reuter.

Dr. Dietrich's Appeal Scares Hitler?

LONDON, Oct. 14.

In the United States opinion is freely expressed, both by the press, and the public that Dr Dietrich's appeal has scared Herr Hitler, and there is general agreement that mediation by America is now out of the question.—Reuter.

SOVIET-LITHUANIAN PACT CONCLUDED

Strengthening Peace In Eastern Europe

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister and M. Molotov the Russian Foreign Commissar have exchanged cordial telegrams about the conclusion of the Soviet-Lithuanian Pact in Moscow.

In his telegram, the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, thanks M. Stalin for his broad understanding of the aspirations of the Lithuanian people, and for having established mutual confidence and friendship between the two states by his participation in the negotiations.

In his reply M. Molotov says the Soviet delegation look back with great satisfaction on our joint work. I am firmly convinced that our treaty will serve to strengthen peace in the Eastern Europe.—Reuter.

'ROYAL OAK' SUNK

Huge Battleship Fails Victim To German Submarine

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The "Royal Oak" was sunk.

Her displacement was 29,000 tons, and she has cost 2 million pounds to build. This is the biggest naval loss after the sinking of the "Courageous." The "Royal Oak" was a veteran of the last war.

The Admiralty announces that the "Royal Oak" was sunk, it is believed, by a submarine. The list of casualties will soon be published.

"Royal Oak" which is a battleship of the Royal Sovereign class has displacement of 29,000 tons with a complement of over 1,000. It cost nearly two and half million sterling.—Reuter.

The "Royal Oak" was also the scene of a sensational courtmartial a few years ago arising out of incidents at a dance held aboard at Malta.

SURVIVORS LANDED.

Fifteen survivors have been landed from the "Royal Oak". None is seriously injured. More lists are to come.—Reuter.

370 SURVIVORS.

The Admiralty announces that as far as is at present known, the number of survivors of the Royal Oak is approximately 370. The complement of the ship was approximately 1,200 officers and men.—Reuter.

End Of Submarine Menace?

PARIS, Oct. 14.

The news of the destruction of three U-boats yesterday is warmly welcomed as an indication of the approaching end of submarine menace. It is estimated in semi-official quarters that 17 or 18 U-boats have now been destroyed.—Reuter.

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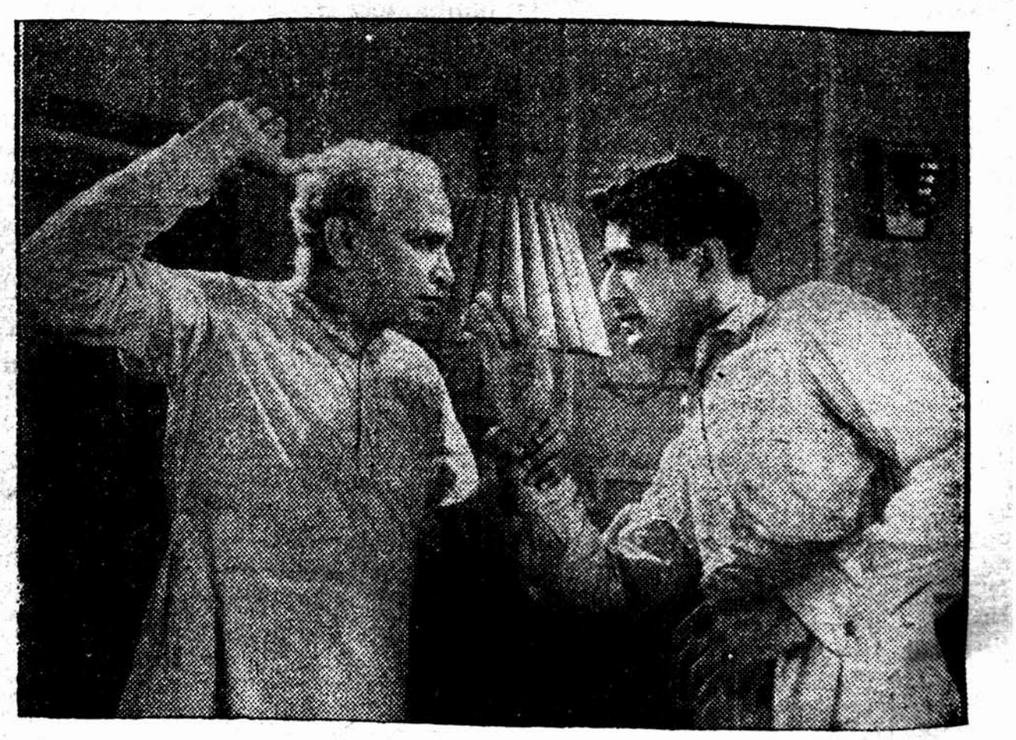
Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in a love close-up from M.G.M.'s "San Francisco" now showing at the Metro.

BELL OF JUSTICE—Sardar Akhtar pulling the chain at the palace gate in "Pukar," the popular picture at Minerva Talkies.

Kamlesh Kumari tries her hand at 'sophisticating' Leela Desai in N. T.'s latest, "Kapal Kundala", now on at the Roxy.



Mohan Babu (Aundhkar) is forced to strike his son Ramesh (Wasti). A tense moment from General Films' latest, "Pati-Patni," now on at West End.

LEELA CHITNIS as she appears in Bombay Talkies' "Kangan" shortly coming to Roxy.

MAHARASHTRIANS LACK IDEALISM, SAYS MAVLANKAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Obtober 13.

"I witness to-day a sad luck of idealism in the present day Maharashtrians. It was not so in the days of Shivaji and Ramdas. I exhort you to become the members of the newly started "Samartha Sangh" and study the writings of the great saint Ramdas. Development of character, observance of good conduct and strict adherence to truth have been few of the central preachings of "Das Bodh," the "magnum opus" of Saint Ramdas and I would expect every member of the "Sangh" to observe these principles in his daily life," observed the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly, presiding over the inauguration ceremony yesterday of the "Samartha Sangh" at Thana.

MINOR DISEASES ON INCREASE IN THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, October 13.

Due to sudden rise in temperature, illnesses of a minor nature are on the increase, though the city is free from the grip of any epidemic.

Thana registered this year three-fourths of its normal rainfall. Crops are in a good condition, the agricultural classes are in a complacent mood, expectant as they are of getting good prices for the yield.

THANA HINDU MAHASABHA MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 13.

There was a meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha, Thana Branch, in the house of Mr. Datar where its President Mr. Athavale presided. The meeting congratulated Mr. Savarkar on his bold stand and warned the Viceroy not to do anything against the wishes of the Mahasabha.

Savarkar's Attitude Criticised

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Oct. 13.

Mr. Santu Ganpat Kank, a Christian convert aged 45, was re-admitted into the Hindu fold by Pt. Palaye Shastri of the local Hindu Mahasabha. All present were treated to dinner served personally by the purified gentleman.

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Hindu Mahasabha the re-marriage of Mrs. Krishna Bai (28) with Mr. Parash Ram Neman Das Jasgani (41) was solemnised by Pt. Shitala Prasad Sharma with full vedic rites. The Mahasabha got Rs. 25 as a present.

Mr. Kirtane, the President of the Thana District Congress Committee, presided over the meeting held in connection with Gandhiji's birthday celebrations. It was addressed by Dr. Raikar who criticised in strong terms the activities of Mr. Savarkar and the Hindu Mahasabha in the field of Indian politics, and its bad effect on India's future.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 3, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 1, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 17, 1309
Hightide: 1-16; 13-14
Lowtide: 7-14; 19-17
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION
A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at K.V.F.N. School premises.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opp. Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ
Lecture by Mr. N. C. Bharucha, on "Air Raid Precaution" at the Samaj premises Girgaon to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by slides.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION
"The creation of separate provinces is suicidal to Indian Nationalism" is the subject of a debate to be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School. Dadar.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA
There will be a public meeting at the Mahasabha Premises "Kuwar Kunj", Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), when Mr. Annaswami Rao will deliver a lecture in English on Air Raid precautions.

LECTURES ON "VEDOPADESH"
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, Bazar Gate to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Ramchandraji will deliver a public lecture on "Vedopadesh".

IN GIRGAUM
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Girgaum Back Road to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Dinanathji will deliver a public lecture on Vedopadesh.

AT MATUNGA
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Gopi Talao, Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Swami Brahmanandji will deliver a public lecture on religions discourse.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy will deliver a lecture at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Subject:—"Astrology as I conceive it."

PROTEST AGAINST PROFITEERING
Under the auspices of various public bodies a public meeting to condemn the profiteering will be held to-morrow (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir C. J. Hall Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and well-known citizens will speak.

ARCHBISHOP ROBERTS' TRAINING INSTITUTE
The opening of the Archbishop Roberts' Training Institute will take place at the hands of the Hon. Mr. B.G. Kher, Prime Minister, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m at St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra.

COLONIAL INDIAN STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION
All the members and intending members of the C.I.S.A. are invited at a farewell gathering to take place at Shreela Restaurant, opposite Imperial Bank Ltd. Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICES
Air Services of India Kathiawar Service "City of Bhavnagar" unfortunately, for the first time in the last 2 1/2 years, was detained at Rajkot due to slight damage to a wing. This was due to sudden ground gust lifting up the Aircraft after landing.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Let us Educate Ourselves" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The First World War" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hey! Hey! U.S.A." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"San Francisco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl from Mexico," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Shall Have Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daily Change of Programme" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni" Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daily Change of Programme" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p m
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Scouts to the Rescue" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"The only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ALEXANDRA—"Scouts to the Rescue" Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Inside Nazi Germany" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PALACE—"Huckle Berry Finn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY GUMASTA CONFERENCE

To-day's Session

The second session of the Bombay Gumasta (Shop Assistants') Conference meets at the spacious gardens of the Vanita Vishram Sandhurst Road, Near Prarthana Samaj at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside, Mr. Yusuf Meherally is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Delegates from 43 different Gumasta Associations are participating.

Loud speakers will be installed.

LADIES GATHERING
Under the auspices of the Goregaokerwadi Yuvak Sangh, a ladies' gathering will be held at the residence of Mr. B. B. Goregaoker, Godavari Nivas at Gamdevi to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. when Mrs. Annapurnabai Gopalrao Deshmukh, will preside and Vimal Sardesai will speak on "The present state and women's duty."

YOUNG ANDHRA ASSOCIATION
"Linguistic divisions, how far a solution of present day political problems" is the subject of a talk by Mr. N. C. N. Acharya before the Young Andhra Association at Sri Ram Bhawan, 772 4th Road Parsi Colony. The talk will be preceded by a business meeting and tea beginning at 3 p.m.

SWAMI YOGANANDA
Admirers of Swami Yogananda of America will meet Acharya Swamiji Shree Satyanandagiriji of Ranchi Yogoda Sat-Sanga to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. F. P. Talyarkhan, Champsey Malsey Mansion, at the junction of the Napean Sea Road and the Warden Road.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY
A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when Mr. Merwan Zair will preside. Mr. H. M. Manji will speak on "The Religion of Buddha" being his 2nd lecture in the series of 9 lectures on (9) Great Extant Faiths of the World."

KANNADA NADA HABBA CELEBRATION
In connection with the Kannada Nada Habba celebrations a public meeting of Karnatak residents of Bombay will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, will preside.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS
At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 13th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

The annual prize distribution function of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution was held on Saturday evening, at the Sir C. J. Hall, Sir H. P. Modi presiding.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, Hon. Secretary of the Institution, read out the annual, report of the School's activities and progress during the last year

Sir Homi Modi, in the course of his speech, spoke in appreciative terms of the work of the Institution in the cause of education. He was glad that the Institution encouraged girls to participate in games of all kinds.

Lady Modi gave away the prizes.

MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA
The 40th annual function of the Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. V. S. Khandekar, the well-known Marathi Literature of Kolhapur will preside. He will speak on "Marathi Literature of to-morrow". The programme will also include poem-recital by Mr. Vasant Vaidya.

PRICE CONTROL IN BOMBAY

Further Amendment Of Notification

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes to say that the Price Control notification of the Bombay Government has further been amended.

The present amendment of the price control notification provides:

(i) In the case of any of the commodities produced in British India, if there has been an increase in the cost of production by a rise in the cost of raw materials or other materials necessary for its production, over the cost of such materials prevailing on September 1; or

(ii) in the case of any of the commodities imported into British India, if there has been an increase in its landed cost over its landed cost on September 1.

Such increase in the cost of production or landed cost, as the case may be, shall be added to the price of the commodity prevalent on September 1, apart from the 10 or 20 per cent. increase, as the case may be, to constitute the maximum price chargeable at any stage of the transaction of sale of such commodity.

Local Week-End Cricket

Brilliant 101 Not Out By J. Harris

"Rest" Make Fine Start Against "Hindus": Rimmer And Moss Fare Well For 'Europeans' Against Kanga's XI

A magnificent unbeaten century by J. Harris (101 not out), excellent batting displays by D. J. Rimmer (77) and R. F. Moss (49) and fine bowling by R. J. Gharat (6 for 41) and Kalapesi (5 for 53) were the highlights of the local week-end first-class cricket fixtures which began on Saturday. The weather was unpleasantly warm and a blazing sun and a comparatively mild breeze made conditions quite trying for the players.

Harris' Unbeaten Century

On the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground at Kennedy seaface, the home team began a two-day fixture against an exceptionally strong "The Rest" side which included such well-known cricketers as M. Cohen, J. Harris and G. Richards. The visitors taking first knock were given a promising start by their opening pair M. Cohen (33) and B. P. Kadam (48) and with J. Harris striking his very best form the home team's bowlers were soon having an anxious time. Harris, playing admirable cricket wherein aggression and defence were combined in suitable proportions went on to hit up a well-deserved century and with G. Richards also contributing a valuable 45, the "Rest" were, at the end of the day's play in the happy position of having piled up 275 runs for the loss of 8 men and with Harris, 101 not out, and Days 5 not out, in and P. A. de'Avoine still to bat. R. J. Gharat did fine work with the ball, for the home team and had so far claimed six victims for just about 7 runs apiece.

The match will be resumed on Sunday.

Rimmer's Fine Batting

At the Bombay Gymkhana ground the home side entertained a strong team of cricketers lead by that most popular veteran Dr. Kanga, to another two-day fixture. The home team making first use of the wicket had hit up 207 runs for the loss of 9 wkts., thanks to an exhilarating 77 by D. J. Rimmer and a useful 49 by R. F. Moss when stumps were drawn for the day. Kalapesi bowled well for the visitors having so far captured 5 wickets for 53 runs.

The match will be continued on Sunday.

Scores

"THE HINDUS" V. "THE REST"

"THE REST": 275 for 8 (J. Harris 101 not out, B. P. Kadam 48, G. Richards 45, M. Cohen 33, R. J. Gharat 6 for 41).

The match will be continued to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. DR. KANGA'S XI

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: 207 for 9 (D. J. Rimmer 77, R. F. Moss 49 Kalapesi 5 for 53, F. R. Nariman 3 for 34).

The match will be continued to-day.

KURANIC SOCIETY
Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m (S.T.)

3RD BIG WEEK!
THE FIRST WORLD WAR
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. CAPITOL
Also at 10-30 a.m. TO-DAY!

WILL HAY
EDGAR KENNEDY
in the Anglo-American LAUGHTER CONVENTION—
"HEY!, HEY! U. S. A."
Also film of THE REFUGEE!
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. REGAL

An Avalanche Of Amendments

Slow Progress Of Debtors' Relief Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Very little progress was made by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday with regard to Clause 4 of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill which refers to the constitution and powers of a Debt Adjustment Board.

The reason was that five members, mainly from the Opposition benches, let go, as it were, a regular avalanche of amendments. As many as 21 amendments were moved one after the other, the movers reserving their speeches until after the motion of the entire series had been made. The Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar suggested this as the amendments were inter-related.

Discussion mainly centred round sub-section 3 of Clause 4 which lays down that a Debt Adjustment Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two and not more than four other members and that they shall have such qualifications as may be prescribed and shall be appointed by the Provincial Government.

An amendment that created considerable amusement in the House came from Mr. B. K. Gaikwad who urged that the Chairman of a Board or any of its members should not be money-lenders themselves or "near" relatives of any money-lenders.

"Blood is after all thicker than water Sir" observed Mr. Gaikwad in support of his amendment. He also urged in the same amendment that the Chairman and members should not be members of any political party or member of a local body.

A Board entrusted with the work of securing the settlement of debts of agriculturists, said Mr. Gaikwad, should be absolutely independent and free from party inclinations. In case this was not ensured, there was likelihood of changes in the nature of the personnel of the Board whenever there was a change in the Ministry. This would hamper the smooth working of the Board.

Several amendments which were moved to-day suggested a different personnel for the Board. Mr. D. K. Kunte urged that the Board should consist of (a) one person who holds or has held office under the Crown in India (b) a body or association of persons or persons not less than three and not more than five in number.

Mr. I. H. Siddiqui moved that at least one of the members of the Board should be a Muslim.

The Opposition pointed out to the Government the need for making the constitution of the Board fool-proof. They said that in the Central Provinces a number of Boards had come in for considerable criticism, the allegation being that its members, instead of helping the agriculturist were looting him. The Board members had been referred to as brokers. There were instances where some of them had made fortunes. It was necessary to ensure against such evils in Bombay so that the Act could be of real assistance to the agriculturist.

Government reply to the speeches on amendments will be made on Monday.

Only three speeches on behalf of the movers of amendments had been made when the Assembly adjourned for the day.

HARTAL IN JAIPUR

Merchants' Protest Against High Rates Of House-Rents

JAIPUR, Oct. 13.

The cloth merchants of Jaipur city observed a one-day 'hartal' yesterday as a mark of protest against the high rates of rent charged by house-owners. A few days ago representations were made to His Highness the Maharaja in this connection, but no action has so far been taken by the Government.—United Press.

RECORD CONGRESS ENROLMENT

Muslims Constitute Majority In Sikandar's District:

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee expect that the total number of primary members of the Congress in the province will break all previous records. It is generally believed that but for the arrest of many prominent Congress Workers all over the Province the number of primary members would have gone up considerably.

A remarkable feature is that a large majority of the members enrolled in Campbellpur, the home district of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, are Mussalmans.

A District Congress Committee with several unit committees has been formed in Dera Gazi Khan district for the first time after many years though the number of members enrolled is not very big.

Famine conditions are stated to have been responsible for a drop in the membership from Hissar and Rohtak districts.—United Press.

AHRAR "LEADER" SENTENCED

2 Years' Jail Under Defence Ordinance

LUDHIANA, Oct. 13.

Sheikh Mohammad Yosuf, the first Ahrar 'Dictator' of Ludhiana, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment under the Defence of India Ordinance by Rai Saheb Kanhaya Lal, Additional District Magistrate, Ludhiana yesterday. The accused offered no defence. —United Press.

Alleged Concealment Of Revolver

RAJSAHI, Oct. 13.

Sudhir Haldar has been committed to Session by the Sadar S. D. O. on a charge of possession and concealment of a revolver under Sections 19-F and 20 of the Indian Arms Act.

The prosecution case is that the accused was caught with the revolver by the Superintendent of Police at the Rajsahi railway station when he was going to board a train.—United Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Moslems in Karachi are observing a hartal to-day as a protest against the Government for not handing "Manzilgah" to the Muslim community.

All Moslem shops, and vegetables and meat stalls are closed. Mill and other workers have downed their tools Muslim-owned taxis, camel and handcarts, and lorries are not plying.

Police is posted at a number of places throughout the city to preserve order.—A. P.

Kannadiga's Cultural Unity

(From A Correspondent.)

The 'Kannada Nada Habba' Committee ought to be congratulated on their commendable idea of bringing together the 50,000 and more of Kannadigas in Bombay to celebrate their 'National Festival' on Sunday the 15th, at 3 p.m., in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The function is going to be presided over by the distinguished Premier of this Province and will have an interesting and varied programme of speeches, songs and dances to offer.

AND NOW—

IT IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN

THE MOST GRIPPING STORY

IMPRESSIVE ACTING

MELODIOUS SONGS

ARE THE GUARANTEE OF A PERFECT EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S

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SHOBHANA SAMARTH, AMINA, R. WASTI

2ND WEEK

AT

WEST-END

DAILY: 3-45, 6-45 & 10 P.M.

A SUPREME RELEASE!

The More YOU LAUGH The More ENERGETIC You Become!

SEE

THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF STUDENTS in LOVE:

Poor Sweethearts

or BHOLE BHALE

MAYA,

BIBBO,

PREM

ADIP

ARUN

and OTHERS!

Direc.or: ZIA SARHADY

It's SAGAR

Sat. 21st Oct. at

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VITALL

TAMES THE NERVES

Best for Both Sexes

Excellent for Young Men And Young Women.

Feel as it cools the System

Rs. 2|4 each: packing and postage As. 6 extra. Trade inquiries invited

Rep.: ORIENT TRADERS, Bombay 12.

The Problem *of* Thousands Concentrated IN The Problem *of* These Two!

WITH MUBARAK,

V. H. DESAI,

SAROJ BORKAR,

P. F. PITHAWALA.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

DRAMA AS DELIGHTFUL AS THE DAWN!

Coming, Oct. 28,

AT

ROXY

VICTORIOUS!

ALL OVER INDIA & in BOMBAY

ELEVENTH CITY WEEK!

MINERVA'S "PUKAR" OR

"THE GREAT MOGHUL"

AT

MINERVA TALKIES

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Under the Patronage of H. H. PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR of BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

SUN. the 15TH OCT. AT 3-30 P.M.

SWAYAMWAR

(By: K. P. KHADILKAR)

RUKMINI ..... BALGANDHARVA

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Tickets available at the Theatre.

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vasiulla Azizulla, a mason, (28), fell down from the fifth floor of Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, on Thursday.

A death was due to an accidental fall from the scaffolding against the fifth floor of a building under construction in the compound of the Tata Memorial Hospital, was the verdict returned by the jury.

Ali Hussein Abdul Hussein was charged with possessing a bottle of illicit liquor to-day.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 in view of his plea of guilty.

Sailor Fined For Possession Of Liquor

R. H. Sorton, a sailor of the S.S. "Britannia" which is in the harbour, was arrested yesterday by the Preventive Section of the Bombay Police at the Red Gate, Alexandra Docks, for being in possession of half a bottle of beer.

He was found guilty and fined Re. 1 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Police stated that the accused was seen entering the Dock Gates with a half-consumed bottle of beer. The accused admitted that he bought the beer at the Colaba Military Canteen where British sailors are served with liquor.

He was not aware of the enforcement of Prohibition in Bombay; as he was not able to finish the contents of the bottle he took half of it with him.

The Magistrate desired to know whether a non-member of His Majesty's Defence Forces could be served in the Army Canteens. It was pointed out that Military Canteens were strictly meant for soldiers and sailors only. The question is engaging the attention of the Bombay Government. The Excise Department is in correspondence on the point with the military authorities.

17 Seventeenth Great Week

GREAT

From Every Point of View!

Shree RANJIT'S Colossal Classic:

Sant Tulsidas

AT

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

5 FIFTH GLORIOUS WEEK! NEW THEATRES'

LOVE DEMANDED HER DEATH!— .....AND WHAT DID SHE DO FOR THAT?....

Glorious Dramatization of BANKIM BABU'S Famous Novel!

KAPAL-KUNDALA

Featuring: LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, KAMLESH KUMARI, JAGDEESH, PUNKAJ MULLIC, ETC.

DELIGHTFUL DANCES!! and MELODIOUS MUSIC!!!

(A Messrs. KAPURCHAND LTD. Release)

ROXY DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

CHARLES PHILLIPS, STAND-IN FOR BERT ROACH IN 'MAN IN THE IRON MASK,' IS SUCH A RINGER FOR THE STAR HE CAN IMPERSONATE HIM IN PUBLIC.
CHICK CHANDLER LEARNED HIS ROLE FOR "ROSE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE" AND WAS ELATED TO FIND HIS LINES THE BEST HE'D EVER HAD TO SAY ON THE SCREEN..... THEN DISCOVERED HE HAD MEMORIZED AL JOLSON'S PART!
HUMPHREY BOGART TOTES SUCH A COLLECTION OF CLUBS WHEN HE PLAYS GOLF HE HAS TO HIRE TWO CADDIES TO LUG THE DIVOT CHOPPERS AROUND

Concluding Day Of The Poona Races

INDIAN JOCKEYS IN LIMELIGHT

Kolhapur Stable Scores A Double

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The Third Day of the Autumn Meeting concluded the racing at Poona yesterday in the presence of a crowd of smaller strength than is usual for the last day of the season. There were some well backed winners and punters recouped some of the past weeks' losses.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon's sport was the successes recorded by Indian jockeys. Three of the races, excluding the event confined to Apprentice Jockeys and Riding Boys, were claimed by local lads. Virsingh showed to advantage in a fine finish when he induced Tall Story to score in the Doncaster Plate. Mr. Sion Nessim's Australian bred gelding had competed without success for a considerable period and had apparently taken a dislike to racing. In Virsingh's hands he galloped resolutely enough to credit the Jewish owner with a long overdue win. Bhimrao scored on Mithqal in the Final Plate, Division II and Kasim Hassan caught the judge's eye on Thousand Dollars on the Goodbye Plate, Division I. Britt had a blank afternoon, but retained his position at the head of the Winning Jockeys' list.

NARROWLY GAINED SUCCESS

Levant, thought likely to find consolation in the Doncaster Plate was a ready-made favourite but he proved unequal to the task and was beaten into fourth place. In a tight finish Tall Story outstayed Cash Book, another wayward customer, by a short head. The greatly improved Garden Warbler ran with notable stoutness to finish a good third.

Recent form gave Torquemada an outstanding chance in the Club Plate, Division II and despite the fact that he was now running in a higher classification he was always a warm order in the betting. With Jones again in the saddle he gained his third consecutive success, beating Mr. A. Higgins' Veiled Prophet by a length. Pursuivant accounted for the beaten others which included the fancied Jewel and Galahad Star.

Kilt's success in Division I of the Club Plate was of the popular variety. The Apron gelding had run only twice previously and had been placed twice on both occasions. Yesterday he accounted for the Kashmir owned Taqdir, coming from the back to score easily. The winner is a useful horse in spite of slight wind infirmity. Inconspicuous in his last essay How's That was in the fighting this time.

A CLOSE FINISH

Indian Horses in Class "A", maidens at the time of starting donned silk for the Maiden Plate Backers would not look beyond Twine for the winner, but the three year old son of Balline had nothing to do with the finish. Victory belonged to Daisy Belle, owned by Mrs. H. Cartwright and trained by O. Randall. She only just won by a short head from Resperator strangely enough also by Celebrator—a new sire translated to winning prominence. Shermont was a minor placegetter, but too far behind to present a danger to the first two.

Confirming the form he showed when winning the Caledonian Handicap Division II last week Rose of Persia II repeated the performance in the Baroda Plate wherein he accounted for Royal Task, Gay Nora and several others. Selby handled the winner with clever judgment.

Thousand Dollars, favoured by an appreciable drop in the weights, found the Goodbye Plate, Division I, well within his compass. Kassim Hassan did full justice to his mount and scored comfortably at the expense of the luckless Hashim. Dahman Fadhil, unplaced in two previous essays, ran third with Orme astride.

KOLHAPUR DOUBLE

Kolhapur claimed the Goodbye Plate, Division II when Malta ran away from the opposition to win by two and a half lengths with Mahmood Beg and Rajput in the lesser placings. A slightly better favourite than Malta, Hadwan Beg was not in the reckoning, a big weight and the extra furlong proving his undoing.

Earlier in the afternoon Nada-'al Bari carried the Kolhapur jacket to victory in Division I of the Final Plate and survived an objection from the rider of Argonaut Beg to keep the prize. Mujbil al Arab, also in the same colours as the winner ran third.

Mithqal owned by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi and trained by J. Robinson recorded an easy success in Division II of the Final Plate, beating Khlaaf Majnun and Qudum al Khair who might have been closer to the Judge had he not run wide in her finishing effort. Leilat Khalaf made a poor sort of favourite and was one of the first beaten.

The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 791|8 and the Daily Treble paid out Rs. 1,640|3.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's NADA'A AL BARI, 8-2, Naji Dawood 1

Mr. Abid H. Doctor's ARGONAUT BEG, 8-2, Virsingh.. 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUJBIL AL ARAB, 8-12, Yeshwant Dewne .. 3

Mrs. J. Bhadrasen's GOLDEN STAR, 8-8, Sardar Khan .. 4

Time: 2 minute, 27 2|5 seconds.

All ran.

Won by: 1|2 length, 2 length, 1 length.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19 for places.

Favourite: Mujbil al Arab and Argonaut Beg.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

The Maharaja of Parlakhimedi's MITHQAL, 6-9, Bhimrao 1

Mr. K. T. Sampat's KHALAF MAJNUN, 7-8, Britt 2

Mr. N. Rupchand's QUDUM AL KHAIR, 8-8, Fazl Rahman 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SARIE AL IRAQ, 7-8, Whiteside 4

Time: 2 minutes 25 seconds.

Did not run: The Pilot and Bayhas.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.

Tote paid Rs. 170 for win, Rs 57, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places.

Favourite Leilat Khalaf and Samah.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. For Indian Horses in Class "A," maidens at the time of starting W. A. Allowance—Mares 3 lbs.

Mrs. H. Cartwright's DAISY BELLE 7-12 cd. 7-13 Evans 1

Nawabzada Fakhrul-Mulk's RESPERATOR 8-1 cd. 8-2 Maxwell 2

Mr. Diamond's SHERMONT 7-12 O'Neale 3

Nawabzada Fakhrul-Mulk's FANCY GLEN 7-12 cd. 7-11 Rozario 4

Won by short head, 1 1|2 lengths 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15-3|5 secs.

Did not run: Farida.

Tote paid Rs. 52 for win, Rs 21, Rs. 72 and Rs. 41 for places

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE GOODBYE PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MALTA 8-6 Cook 1

Mr. A. J. Kolah's MAHMOOD BEG 8-6 Britt 2

Mr. Badruddin's RAJPUT 7-12 Mahomed Khan .. . 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolpur's NEW LUCK 8-7 Orme 4

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 40 secs

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 19 Rs. 20 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE CLUB PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner As. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Dr. S. K. Pillay's TORQUEMADA 8-12 Jones 1

Mr. A. Higgins' VEILED PROPHET 9-0 Scanlan 2

The Raja of Bobbili's PURSUIVANT 7-7 cd. 7-8 Eude 3

Mr. H. A. Cock's HOROSCOPE 8-2 Evans 4

Did not run: Aldershot Nothing Left and Archmoon.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 13 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 16 Rs. 22, and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE GOODBYE PLATE Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's THOUSAND DOLLARS 8-5 Kassim Hassan 1

Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 8-5 Selby 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL 7-11 Orme 3

Mr. P. R. Mehta's FAIR PLAY 8-6 Whiteside 4

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, short head.

Time: 1 min. 38-1|5 secs.

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 99 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 24 and Rs. 51 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 8-6 Virsingh .. 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolpur's CASH BOOK 8-2 Cook 2

Mr. A. Svamvur's GARDEN WARBLER 9-0 Meekings 3

Mr. Manton's LEVANT 8-10 Bromley 4

Won by shorthead, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 56 secs.

Did not run: Cavalier.

Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 34 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE BARODA PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's ROSE OF PERSIA II 9-0 Selby 1

Messrs. J. Reynolds & J. T. Roger's ROYAL TASK 8-10 Brace 2

Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's GAYNORA 8-9 Jadhav 3

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's RELIABLE 7-4 cd. 7-7 Tait 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 26 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE CLUB PLATE Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's KILT 8-9 Morley 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TAQDIR 8-3 Burn 2

Mr. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-4 Meekings .. 3

Mr. C. Arumgam's BULL BEE 9-0 Brace 4

Did not run: Highmax.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 71 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

VEENA DHANAM ANNIVERSARY

Special Broadcast By Madras Radio

The Madras Centre of All-India Radio will broadcast to-day (Sunday) special programme in honour of the late Veena Dhanammal who passed away a year ago, several members of her family including Sreemathis Jayammal, Balasaraswathy, Lakshmiratnammal, Brinda, Mukta, and Abhiramasundari, will participate in the celebrations. The Broadcast will include a special talk by Musiri Subrahmanya Aiyar.

Lemonade Leads To Death

The drinking of a lemonade is alleged to have led to the death of a ship's steward on Saturday.

It appears that D. Leahy, the deceased drank some lemonade in the city on Wednesday 11. He reported to the ship's doctor that the lemonade "burnt like acid" and was lying ill since then.

His condition becoming worse, an ambulance was called to take him to the St. George's hospital on Saturday afternoon, but he died before reaching hospital.

His viscera has been sent to the Chemical analyser for examination.

DR. ANTROLIKAR'S LECTURE

Dr Antrolikar M.L.A. will deliver a lecture on 'The battle for freedom' at Gokhale Park, Kamgar Maidan in the Navratra celebration to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

THE PENTANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

All cricket enthusiasts in the country will be happy to hear that the Pentangular Cricket Tournament of Bombay will be staged after all. Owing to the present international situation it was feared in some quarters that the great festival might be dropped for the present. But as I pointed out in a previous article it was unnecessary. During the last world war the Quadrangular was staged every year. Not only the European Civilians but also European militarymen participated in it and enhanced its interest. I should not be at all surprised if the Military authorities permit their men to take part even now. After all the war danger in India is not so great as in the European countries and we can still revel in sport without any hitch or impediment in its way.

BASELESS FEAR

I had expected the Pentangular Committee to shift the dates to its usual period—early December—which was originally fixed for the M.C.C. matches. As the M.C.C. visit was cancelled, it was but natural that the best and the most suitable period of the year reserved for them should be transferred to the Pentangular. The Committee, however, fought shy of a delay. They apprehended that a postponement might cause its cancellation later on for some reason or other. "Take time by the forelock" seemed to be their catchword at the meeting. And well they have decided to go through it as early as possible.

ITS COMMUNAL ASPECT

I am not at all sorry for this unnecessary haste. Because it will leave ample time for the Inter-Provincial Tournament to hold its session in an orderly and smooth manner. Unfortunately for this country, this vital tournament has never had a plain sailing since its very birth. Therefore it has not been able to gain the popularity and position which are its due. However much one may enthuse over the Pentangular, it cannot be denied that it goes against the very core of national spirit. Having its basis on communalism, it perpetuates and revitalises its unhealthy differences. I freely concede that this aspect of the tournament helps to bring in a lot of money to the Committee and other Cricket organisations. But it is like poison. I would place it in the same category as intoxicating drinks. Just as liquor brings in a lot of revenue to Government, communal cricket does to the sporting institutions. One has been banned and the other awaits its burial.

AN EARLY EXTINCTION

Unless and until the public fully appreciate its dangerous and ruinous character, I fear that it will go on. People will acclaim its arrival with as much gusto as if it were a messenger of deliverance. I am aware that many people make light of my fears and prognostications. But those who are watching the events in the country with real interest, know that the spirit of communalism has been retarding the progress of our country towards the goal of complete independence in a very large measure. It is a pity that sportsmen, who are expected to be free from this poison are not able to overcome its seductive charm. I hope the day is not far distant when everybody will realise the corroding nature of this type of sport and forsake it for the good of the country at large.

THE DRAW AND THE DATES

Now turning to the Tournament itself, the Committee has fixed the following dates according to the draw:—

Hindus v. Europeans—November 15, 16 and 17.

Muslims v. The Rest—November 18, 19 and 20.

Parsis vs. Winners of Hindus v. Europeans—November 21, 22 and 23.

Final—November 25, 26 27 and 28.

Originally the Tournament was to start on November 13. Now it has been delayed by a couple of days. It does not materially alter the fixtures except that the final match will begin on a Saturday, instead of ending at the week-end. From the financial point of view, this will be more paying.

THE HINDUS

At this stage I would not like to discuss the probable personnel of each team and their chances of winning the tournament. It is not too early. But I should like to see the form of the players from up-country, who are likely to play during the coming week-ends. I shall then discuss the probable formation of each side. If stock of players and their paper form were any criterion in forming judgments on the strength of a team, I should unhesitatingly declare that the Hindus should have won the Tournament almost every year during the last twenty years or so. But they failed in most occasions. The reason is not far to seek. They have selectors who take very little pains to watch and study the forms of players from whom they are called upon to select their team. Besides they are swayed by other considerations than pure and simple merit.

DEFECTS TO BE REMEDIED

Caste and provincial considerations—the latter in the linguistic sense—play a large part in choosing the members. The princely order has also some influence to bear on them. On the top of it all, the Captain has no voice in the selection of the team which he is expected to lead to victory. There have been occasions when players have been suddenly changed in the final without any reference to the Captain. It happened even last year. As long as this sort of thing prevails in the Hindu Camp, their chances of winning the tournament seem remote. Unless the Hindus appoint a Selection Committee, who know their business thoroughly, they are not likely to meet with success—even though they may have the best material in their possession to build up the strongest side. In addition, they need to help the Captain in instilling the spirit of discipline and comradeship in the ranks and not ruin it.

MUSLIMS' FORTE

The Mahomedans are in a more fortunate position in these respects. They have not only plenty of material to select their team from but they have also men at the helm of affairs who take special care to assemble the component parts of the team. There is no hullabaloo about their business. They carry on their task with the master-hand of artists in a silent and painstaking manner. They have no caste or provincial differences to make up. Personal rivalries and jealousies are thereby reduced to minimum. And the team spirit is engendered in a spontaneous way. I have little doubt that the Muslims, who are the holders of last year, will be able to put up a combination which will defend their title to the last ditch.

PARSI DECADENCE

Everybody will extend their sympathy to the Parsi selectors. They have, indeed, a very difficult task to pick up their men. Not that they have a large conglomeration of talents, but there is an utter dearth of it. I refuse to believe that the great Parsi community has lost all their vitality which once made them the leaders in this game. As most of their well-wishers bewail, the Parsi boys for some reason or other do not pay as much attention to sport as they used to do in the days of yore. Their leaders have exerted their utmost—in fact they have spent more money in coaching their colts than any other community. Still the fruits of their labours have been sadly disappointing. I can only express the sincere hope that the younger generation of this community will not tolerate their humiliating position any longer, but will try their utmost to rise to the great heights which their forbears had reached years ago.

DIFFICULTIES OF EUROPEANS

The Europeans have always been in difficulties in collecting a strong side. When they are not assisted by professionals, who are on engagement in some State or other, they are at a fix to choose their men. I had, therefore, strongly advocated their inclusion of Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, who were not eligible for the Quadrangular in their ranks. It would have helped them gradually to build up as strong a side as any other community. Having regard to the fact that European players do not get much time now-a-days to devote to sport, this would have been an easy solution of the problem. But the Europeans were very anxious to preserve their separate entity and they had to be left to their own resources. And an additional bloc called the Rest had to be set up. The respective strength of both these sides will depend mainly on their ability to scan out players from India and Ceylon. Nonetheless they are sure to give a creditable account of themselves.

UMPIRING

Before I close this article I must refer to the most important factor which helps to make or mar the match—I mean, of course, umpiring. It has been my unpleasant duty year after year strongly to criticise the gentlemen, who are good enough to volunteer their services, for their sins of omission and commission on the field. I hope that I shall be saved from this unpleasantness in the coming season. I am aware of the fact that Bombay Cricket Association has taken the matter in hand seriously. But as far as I can gather the umpires themselves are not very keen on improving their knowledge or efficiency. From the poor attendances at their lectures, it would seem that our budding umpires think that they know everything. May I urge on the Tournament Committee not to select any umpire unless he has been sufficiently tried in the ensuing trial matches for players. It is also imperative that their sight and hearing should be medically tested before appointment.

Das Challenge Cup

RUN-AWAY VICTORY FOR ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Y. M. C. A. Badly Mauled In Replay

The second semi-final of the Das Challenge Cup Tournament was replayed at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, on Friday, when the Xaverians gained a run away victory against the Y.M.C.A. to the tune of five goals to one. This entitles them to meet the B.B. & C.I. Railway in the final round today.

RODRIGUES SCORES TWICE

Right from the commencement of the game the collegians took charge of the attacking operations and gave the Youngmen's defence many an anxious moment. It was not however till the twelfth minute that the home team succeeded in drawing first blood. Rodrigues, their leader hit the bull's eye with a hot drive from close quarters. A little later he scored again collaring a neat pass from D'Souza from the left. The young men made strenuous efforts to reduce the margin and they succeeded just before the interval when Chatterjee, their inside-left managed to beat the College Custodians with a clever placement.

YOUNG MEN'S ROUT

After resumption, the Collegians renewed their attacks with unceasing vigour. A third goal came their way when York the Y.M.C.A. goalkeeper, allowed a trier from Rozario to slip through his fingers. Another blunder on his part gave the College the fourth goal. D'Souza being responsible for the shot. Before the close Austin notched the last goal of the day.

RESULT

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE 5 goals.
Y.M.C.A. 1 goal.

TEAMS

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: Oliveira; D. Cunha and de Sales; Ferreira; DeCosta; and Rowland; Rozario Mattos; Rodrigues; D'Souza and Austin.

Y.M.C.A.: York; McMouran, and Brown; Jones; Spa and Alexander; Barber; Curzon; Banerjee; Chatterjee and B. Alexander.

REFEREE: A. K. Das Gupta.

TODAY'S FINAL

ST. XAVIER'S GROUND PAREL

5-15 p. m. B.B. & C.I. Railway v. St Xavier's College.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. D. Moir President of the W.I.-F.A. will preside and Mrs. Moir will distribute the prizes.

Complaints About Hindu Domination

Muslim League Charges Against Congress Governments

Jinnah Rejects Rajen Babu's Offer Of Independent Investigation

NEW DELHI, October 13

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has released to the Press, the correspondence that passed between him and the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in regard to the allegations against the Congress provincial Governments.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a letter to Mr. Jinnah, dated October 5, says:—

"In the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, passed recently in Delhi, reference has been made to provincial Governments. It is stated that provincial autonomy in several provinces has resulted in the domination of the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, whose life and liberty, property and honour, are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has also informed me that you mentioned this matter to him in the course of a recent conversation.

CHARGES BASED ON ONE-SIDED REPORTS

"We feel that these charges are wholly unfounded and are based on misapprehension and one-sided reports that might have reached you and the League. The Governments concerned have inquired into the matter whenever such charges have been made, and have denied them. On a previous occasion we expressed our willingness to have any specific instances investigated by impartial authority. We feel strongly, and I am sure you will agree with us, that such charges, when seriously made, should be inquired into and either substantiated or disproved. We would like this course to be adopted in regard to any specific instances that are put forward. If you agree, we could request the highest judicial authority in India Sir M. Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court to enquire into this matter.

In the event of his not being available, some other person of a similar status and judicial position might be approached.

"I shall gladly place this matter before the Working Committee of the Congress and get them to pass a formal resolution to this effect.

"I am leaving for Wardha today and shall be obliged to you if you will send an early reply, I shall be in Wardha for about a week.

MATTER REPORTED TO VICEROY

Mr. Jinnah replying to Dr. Prasad on October 6 says:—

"I am in receipt of your letter dated October 5, 1939. I beg to inform you that I have already placed the whole case before the Viceroy and the Governor-General and have requested him to take up the matter without delay, as he and the Governors of the provinces have been expressly authorised under the Constitution and are entrusted with the responsibility to protect the rights and the interests of the minorities.

"The matter is now under His Excellency's consideration and he is the proper authority to take such action and adopt such measures as would meet our requirements and would restore complete sense of security and satisfaction amongst the Mussalmans, in those provinces where the Congress Ministries are in charge of the administration.

"In these circumstances I do not wish to discuss further the various statements made in your letter, as it is unnecessary to do so, but, I must say that some of them are wholly inaccurate.—A. P.

Special Congress Session Venue

Allahabad Representations To Jawahar: British Publicist Meets Nehru

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

The question of holding a special session of the Congress at Allahabad appears to have been discussed by some Congress leaders with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival here yesterday. Some local Congressmen appear anxious to have the honour of holding the special session in Allahabad.

Pandit Nehru is reported to have told them that the question of holding a special session is still undecided. If, however, a special session is held, it might be at very short notice, probably ten days or so.

Local leaders are reported to have assured Pandit Nehru they could make arrangements even in ten days for holding the session.

TENANCY BILL

The passage of the Tenancy Bill by the U. P. Legislative Council has relieved the Government of considerable burden. The Bill is now held up for the consent of the Governor.

The Congress is organising mass meetings of kisans all over the province at which the provisions of the Bill be explained. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address some meetings in Allahabad district.

A section of the zamindars is still praying to the Governor to withhold assent to the Bill.

EDWARD THOMPSON MEETS NEHRU

Mr. Edward Thompson, the British publicist, arrived in Allahabad. He had a long talk with Pandit Nehru on the war situation and Congress attitude.

HARIJANS REPUDIATE AMBEDKAR

Faith In Gandhiji And Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

"We have full confidence in Mahatmaji and the Congress and Dr. Ambedkar is not our leader" was the opinion given by leading Harijan workers to-day in an interview. They also disapproved of the attitude taken by Dr. Ambedkar.

Millowners' Association has been registered under Trade Disputes Act.

Negotiations are going on to come to the agreement on the question of arbitration between the Majur Mahjan and the Association.

KARACHI MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL

Government Make Bandobast To Deal With Satyagrahis At Sukkar Manzigah

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The negotiations between the Government and the Muslim League leaders on the question of the possession of the Sukkur Manzilgah, which is alleged by the Muslims to be an ancient mosque, have again broken down to-day. The Government have, therefore, anncunced that arrangements have been made to deal with the threatened Satyagraha The military have been kept in readiness at Sukkur.

At Karachi lathi police have been posted at the residences of the Premier and Ministers as the Muslims threatened to start Satyagraha there from Monday.

In furtherance of their campaign for securing possession of the Manzilgah, Muslims of Karachi observed complete one-day hartal to-day Muslims shops, business houses, mills and factories were closed and taxi and vehicular services were suspended for a day.

In the evening a procession was taken out which terminated at a meeting at the Idgah Maidan where a resolution demanding Manzilgah was passed.—United Press.

Khaksars Clash With Police

Several Injured: City Magistrate And D. S. P. Rush To Scene

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

About 15 Khaksars and several policemen were injured more or less seriously as a result of a serious clash between Khaksars were arrested. Two Khaksars and police this morning near Nakahindola. Some Khaksars and some policemen were removed to hospital.

It is reported that a batch of Khaksars in full uniform arrived at the Charbagh station from outside when the police asked them to court arrest, but they refused to do so and marched towards the city. It is alleged that the Khaksars became violent near Nakahindola when the police made a lathi charge with the above result.

The City Magistrate and the D. S. P. immediately rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control.—United Press

KHAKSAR LEADER TO MEET JINNAH

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

On the expiry of the term of imprisonment Allama Mashruqui, the Khaksar leader, was released this morning from the local jail. He left for Delhi after release to meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' AND INFERIOR SERVANTS' UNION, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above union a conference of all the Government Peons and inferior servants in the Bombay Presidency will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at 'Wagle Hall,' Chikitsak Samuh High School, Kandewadi, Bombay. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central), will preside.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Planning Sub-Committee Discusses General Questions

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The Banking and Currency Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee met again to-day and discussed the general issues affecting the memoranda which the members of the sub-committee undertook to draw up on specific points. The Committee is meeting again on Monday next.

A meeting of the Reserve Training and Irrigation Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee will be held on October 17 next. Sir M. Viswesharayya, Chairman of the sub-committee, Dr. Meghnand Saha, Mr. N. K. Bose and others will attend the meeting.—United Press.

Eucharist Congress Postponed

LONDON: Oct. 14.

The Vatican announces that the next Eucharist Congress which was to be held in Nice next Spring has been postponed.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA FOR NATIONAL STRUGGLE

"Leftists" Concert Measures In Regard To War

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

The "United Press" authoritatively understands that consultations were held yesterday and to-day among various organisations, including the organisations that constitute the Left Consolidation Committee. It is stated that there was complete agreement at the meeting against the alleged policy of compromise that the Congress leadership is reported to be pursuing in regard to war. It was decided to continue normal propaganda according to the Congress resolutions and prepare the country for a national struggle in accordance with the September statement of the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail.—United Press.

King Leopold's Broadcast To U. S.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.

King Leopold has accepted an invitation to broadcast to the United States on 26th October 1939.—Reuter.

New President For Bengal Congress Committee

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have decided to elect a president in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, against whom disciplinary action has been taken by the Congress Working Committee.

A meeting of the executive council of the B. P. C. C. for the purpose will be convened at an early date.—A. P.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" IS ABOVE PARTY POLITICS

He Remains Accredited Leader Of Pathans And To Impute Motives To Him Is To Do The Greatest Disservice To Cause Of Freedom

PESHAWAR, (By Mail.)

'Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is the accredited leader of the Pathans and is the one man who is instrumental in infusing the spirit of nationalism and sacrifice in us. To impute motives to him, therefore, is to do the greatest disservice to the cause of freedom' declared Mian Jaffer Shah, Congress M. L. A., Vice-President of the Peshawar District Congress Committee and Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan, Congress M. L. A., member of the A. I. C. C. and Working Committee of the F. P. C. C. in the course of a joint statement in reply to the recent statement of Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan, Ex-President of the F. P. C. C. on Frontier Congress affairs.

MISLEADING.

They continue: 'The statement of Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan is most misleading and deserves condemnation on the part of every Congressman who has the welfare of the Congress at heart, Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan has aimed at causing deep disruption in the Frontier Congress in order to win the laurels for himself, not knowing that he stands no comparison to the unique personality of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, "Frontier Gandhi" The allegations which Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan has made against 'Frontier Gandhi' are entirely without any foundation and if one reads the statement minutely he finds how Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan has gone out of his way to achieve his personal objective'.

ABOVE PARTY.

Continuing they say that as far as they know the question of severance of connection with the All-India Congress has never been in the mind of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. It was Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who, as the leader of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement in the Frontier, joined the Congress and they hope as the leader of the movement he could not undo things which he has voluntarily done. He has undoubtedly declared many a time that internally Frontier Province should have no other organisation within the Congress, and this view is shared by majority of them. But it does not mean that they want to sever their connection with the All-India Congress. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is above party politics and is not interested in minor matters. To bring his name in press controversy, therefore, is to create a wave of resentment among all true nationalists of the Frontier.

Concluding they hope that no true Pathan would ever associate the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan with anything which goes against the interests of the All-India Congress.—A. P.

Big German Drive This Week-End?

All Prepared For Hitler's Departure

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Neutrals report that all preparation are complete in Berlin to transfer Herr Hitler's Headquarters to the Western Front. Some except an offensive this week-end, the customary raids indispensable to a big attack being thought complete.

French observers say that a new army corps has arrived in the Siegfried Line and it is believed that enough Germans are now concentrated in the Luxembourg-Moselle-Rhine triangle for an offensive at any moment, but the narrowness and the difficulty of the country, seamed with rivers and hills and the strength of French positions, are calculated to make an attack appallingly expensive. Hence some anticipate simultaneous drives in Holland and Switzerland with the object of dissipating allied resistance.

In the still apparently divided state of Nazi counsels, the governing factor is likely to be the internal condition of Germany, the public longing for something spectacular. Whatever Herr Hitler's dicision, the Allied Commanders are reported to be confident that troops are better officered and trained and at least as well equipped as the enemy.—Reuter.

FOG AND RAIN HAMPER OPERATIONS

Sustained German Artillery Fire

PARIS: Oct. 14.

Fog and heavy rain are hampering operations on the Western Front and bad conditions also kept the Air Force on the ground.

In the area west of Saarlouis German artillery maintained sustained fire to which French gunners gave good response.

Infantry on both sides are now suffering from mud, which is getting deeper and deeper as the red lorraine soil has churned up. Germans sent out stronger reconnaissance patrols than usual near Perl. These were driven off without difficulty and without taking prisoners.—Reuter.

FULL FORCE OF ALLIED PRESSURE FELT?

Shifting Tired German Troops From Siegfried Line

PARIS, October 14

There are indications that the Germans, having lost the war of nerves, are now feeling the effects on the military side and the increasing uneasiness of the French activities is displayed by the desperate efforts on the part of the German staff to ascertain the intentions of the French and to secure prisoners. It is reported that the German Staff is shifting the tired troops from some portions of the Siegfried line, replacing them by others. Further German concentrations are reported in the Ruhr, Hanovar, the Black Forest and along the Swiss frontier The main part of the German mobile units are reported to be concentrated along the Lauter and Saar fronts from where they could launch a frontal attack.—Reuter.

U-BOATS BUSY IN CARIBBEAN SEA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

"About half a dozen foreign submarines are operating in the Caribbean Sea. They have been there since about three weeks before Germany invaded Poland", stated Mr. Snyder, Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Appropriations Sub-Committee, who has just returned from a tour of 10,000 miles of the American coastal defences.

Mr. Snyder quoted Governor Kramer of Virgin Islands as one source of his information, which moreover was verified by the American sky and naval patrols.

Mr. Snyder declined to name the vessels' nationality, but implied they must be German and said there appeared to be facilities for submarines to be re-fuelled at sea.—Reuter.

RULES ABOUT CUSTODY OF ENEMY PROPERTY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

The Enemy Property Custody and Registration Order has been promulgated to-day. It provides for the payment to the Custodian of Enemy Property, money otherwise payable to the Enemy.

It empowers the Custodian to summon persons and call for documents and every Bank having deposits or balances to the credit of the enemy must communicate within two months the full particulars of such deposits or balance.

Further, all enemy property, moveable or immoveable belonging to, or held or managed on behalf of any Enemy subject for the time being not in India would vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.—United Press.

A semi-official statement from Kaunas denies "Berlingske-Tidende" report about Lithuania's claim to Memel.

EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS UNDER CAMOUFLAGE

Not A Gun Seen In Localities Studded With Guns: Novel Features Of Present War

LONDON, October 13.

"Undoubtedly the first outstanding achievement of the British Expeditionary Force in France has been its extraordinary ability to render itself invisible," says Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British Field Forces in France, who arrived in the neighbourhood of G.H.Q. from Paris to-day by motor car.

He says, the journey took him along roads through villages, towns and across the country where the units of the British Army are in concentrated strength. Yet he has seen not more than a handful of soldiers in Khaki and a couple of aircraftsmen.

He has not seen a single gun yet. The whole region bristles with gun emplacements. In one village in which the division has its headquarters the only sign of British occupation visible was a door on which the word "dentist" was chalked. He saw only one British 'plane apparently about to land but no sign of any aerodrome or aeroplane shed. He did see half a dozen British military lorries pulled up under some trees, one inscribed in chalk "Hitler's Hearse" another "Ireland for ever."

Fully adequate supplies for the R.A.F. are being rapidly accumulated in out-of-the way villages as carefully concealed as the aerodromes which they serve, telegraphs Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Air Force in France.

A new type of machine-gun, still on the secret list is being assembled. It is calculated to give increased strength to 'planes in attack and defence and will assist other methods of defence in protecting depots and aerodromes from low-flying plane attacks.

Camouflaging of surroundings, and cutting of new roads away from the country byways have resulted in depots like aerodromes being completely hidden in the countryside The correspondent stumbled upon a unique billet of a trio of Londoners who with cockney humour labelled their retreat "Grosvenor House."

THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE CONTAINS THE NAMES OF OUR MEN KILLED IN ACTION, 20 KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE, 12 MISSING, THREE MISSING BELIEVED TO BE KILLED, AND EIGHT WHO DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

International Trade Union Federation Support Anglo-French

PARIS, Oct. 14.

An extraordinary session of the International Federation of Trade Unions unanimously adopted a resolution proclaiming unity of view with the French and British workers, who are "defending human liberties against the aggression of the totalitarian states," and adding, that peace could be contemplated only on the basis of restoration of guarantees of the rights of nations and peoples. The cynical proposals of Herr Hitler offer no guarantee and open no prospects in this sense.—Reuter.

French Blow Up Four Bridges

PARIS, Oct. 14.

Authoritative French military circles confirm the German report that the French blew up three bridges across the Rhine on Thursday. These did not include the big bridge at Kehl opposite Strasbourg. It is unofficially reported that the French blew up another big Rhine Bridge yesterday.—Reuter.

Hitler's Talks With Genl. Keitel

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is learned that Herr Hitler had long conversations last night with General Keitel, Chief of the Supreme Command of the German Forces, and another important army commander.—Reuter.

"Guardian" On Indian And Indo-British Unity

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The "Manchester Guardian", which has published a number of leaders on India during the past ten days has a further article to-day. This emphasises the previous arguments and adds "If we demand that existing dissensions between Indian communities and groups shall not be used as an excuse for delaying action, Indian patriots must not use any such tendency that they may have detected as excuse for denying that serious dissensions exist. The time of war is particularly unsuitable for minimising the right of organised Muslims to adequate representation. In short, trust must be mutual. Given courage to break with conventions, we may yet together achieve Indian unity as well as the unity of Britain and India within the Commonwealth."—Reuter.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939.

	New York, Oct. 14.
Previous closing	8.85
To-day's opening	8.87
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.84
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940

	Liverpool, Oct. 14.
Previous closing	5.64
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

Broach A/M. Expectation ..... Rs. 199-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 14.

The New York cotton early displayed some steadiness on scattered trade support influenced by higher foreign markets but subsequently prices lost ground on increased hedging and liquidation.

The trading in December began at 8.87 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better outside cables and trade and local buying but later the demand slowed with resultant reaction. December closed at 8.84.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 14.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 200-8. Later, the tendency was lower on profit-taking. The price fell to Rs. 197-8 but then improved and closed finally at Rs. 199.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 14.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.16/9.16) 9.17
December (8.90/8.89) 8.87
March (8.74/8.73) unreceived.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 14.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (unquoted) dol 54
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/2) dol 33 1/4
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 7b 3/4) dol 75
U S Steel Preference (dol 117) unquoted.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Steels And Textiles Firm

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

In the local market Government securities were hardened. Bank shares were steady and Steels have improved on buying support. Textiles are slightly firm on good buying enquiry. Sugars are firm especially, Travancore Sugars, which have spurted to Rs. 8/8. Plantings are steady with good buying enquiry due to rise in rubber to 10 1/8d.

Exchange transactions 3 1/2 per cent paper Rs. 84/8, 84/10 small lot; 4 per cent 60/70; G. I. loan Rs. 95/13 small lot 96, 3 1/2 per cent 1956 Travancore Rs. 83/12; 3 per cent 1949 Punjab Rs. 86/3, 86/1; Indian Bank Rs. 101; Reserve Bank Rs. 100; 100/8; 100/12; Rajalakshmi mills Rs. 51/8; Buckingham and Carnatic ordy Rs. 191, 192; Rajagiri rubbers Rs. 3; Midland rubbers Rs. 3/5; Cochin Malabar (2/14) Rs. 5/6; Cochin Malabar (3) Rs. 5/8 small odd lot 5/10; Coorg rubbers Rs. 20/12; Kalpettas Rs. 14 small lot 14/4; Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/7/6; Balanoor tea ordy Rs. 4/4; Deccan sugars Rs. 144/8; Deccan sugars small lot Rs. 35/13, 36; Mysore sugars 32/8, 33/4, 33/6 Ex Div. Belapurs Rs. 209, Nov. Orient paper Rs. 5/12; Mysore papers Rs. 9/8, 9/12, 9/14, 10 small lot; Agarpara Co. Rs. 20/8; Trichy Srirangam Rs. 14/14; B. B. petrols Rs. 5/0/9; Associated cements Rs. 137/12, 138 Nov. Calcutta Safe Deposit Rs. 5/12; Dalmia cement pref Rs. 87; Burma Oil Co. sh 66 Mysore gold Mining Co. sh 29/6 C. D. Tata ordy Rs. 364, 365/8, 366 Nov. Tata defd Rs. 1827/8, 1832/8, 1835, 1845, 1850 Dhond Baramati Railway Rs. 95; Indian coppers Rs. 2/6; Indian irons Rs. 32/15, 33, 33/4, 33/6 C. D.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Oct. 14.
Previous closing	3.99 3/8
To-day's opening	3.97 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Oct. 14.
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Oct. 14.
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 14.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.41) 30.40
London on Milan (79.50) 78.50
London on Shanghai (0-4 5/8) 0-4 5/8
London on Kobe 1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (2 1/8 to 2 3/16 per cent) 2 1/8 per cent.
4 months (2 1/4 to 2 5/16 per cent) 2 1/4 per cent.
6 months (2 3/4 to 3 per cent 2 7/8 to 3 per cent.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

	Bombay, Oct. 14.		
SILVER			
Silver ready	60	5	0
Silver Asho	60	7	0
Silver Kartak	60	11	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	6	6
Gold Asho	41	7	0
Gold Kartak	41	7	0
Sovereign			

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

	Bombay, Oct. 14.		
Wheat January	3	13	3
Wheat May	3	15	3
Linseed May	6	4	3
Groundnuts February	36	5	0
Castorseeds May	40	4	0
Cottonseeds January	24	8	0

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

	Karachi, Oct. 14.		
To-day's closing quotations:—			
Cotton Sind January	19	5	0
Punjab January	15	10	0
Desi American January	21	11	0
Tone:—Quiet.			
Wheat November	25	15	9
Wheat January	26	14	9
Wheat July	27	14	9
Tone:—Quiet.			
Gram November	23	6	0
Gram January	34	1	0
Gram July	30	10	6
Toria November	41	12	0
Toria February	40	2	9
Cottonseed January	20	7	0

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-10-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 89.0 degrees 0.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.4 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.16 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 54.78 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-10-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

BLOCKADE OF KHYBER AFRIDIS

Pro-Amanullah Men Not Surrendered

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

The Government has declared a blockade against the Afridis of Khyber Agency, who are now prohibited from all access to or intercourse with British territory. The blockade applies both to the Afridis seeking entry into British territory and to persons from British territory seeking entry into Afridi country.

The blockade is a sequel to the failure of Afridis to hand over to the Government, a small party of Afghan subjects headed by Ghulam Ahmed Jan and Fazal Mahmoodjan, sons of the late Shaghsi Aliahmed Jan of Kabul, who had absconded from Kabul and taken refuge in the Afridi country, where they were fomenting pro-Amanullah agitation.

CONDITIONS NON-COMPLIED.

It will be recalled, that an Afridi Jirga was summoned by the political authorities on 4th October and was ordered to expel the Afghan rebels to the British territory on the following conditions:—

Firstly, they would not be imprisoned or punished for any action taken upto date, and secondly, with the exception of certain specified areas, they would be allowed to move freely in British India.

The Jirga was further ordered to report that they had complied with orders by October 14. The Jirga was again seen to-day by the Political Agent, Khyber, but the Afghan rebels were not produced. Hence the blockade had been declared against the Afridis.—A. P.

JUTE SHARES FIRM ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Oct 14

Jutes upward trend which was noticed in this counter yesterday been fully maintained to-day and fair volume business concluded at all-round hardening prices. Coals did not show much alteration and only moderate business put through. Teas undertone continued steady but trading somewhat restricted due to scarcity of sellers. Miscellaneous speculative issues continued to rule firm while others remained more or less unaltered. Government securities quiet but steady.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent G P Rs. 83/12; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 Rs. 95/10; New Victoria ord 1/3.

Coals: Bengal 355; Burrakur 14/2; Central Kurkend 13/8 ex div.

Jutes: Anglo India 382; Auckland 216; Albion 250/8; Bally 230; Barnagore 150; Caledonian 431/8; Champdany 172; Cheviot 212; Craig 1/7; do pref 28/8; Delta 420; Empire 30/8; Gourepore 675; Howrah 62/10; Hukumchand 4-2, India 360; Khardah 392; Megna 32; National 26; Nellimarla 13/8; New Central 355; Nuddea 65/8; Orient 224; Presidency 4; Standard 305; Waverley pref 28.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/5; Indian Copper 2/7; Hukumchand Electric Steel defd 1/2; Indian Iron 33/7 c div; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd. 38/6 c div; Steel Corpn ord 17/5; Associated Hotel ord 1/9; B I Corpn ord. 3/13; Dunlop Rubber ord 20/12; Indian Cables 12/12; B B Petrol 5/6; Titaghur Paper A ord 18/4; B ord 17/14; Mahaswastika ord 93/8; Murree Brewery 12/5; South Behar 19/4 small lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 23/8; Sarugaon 8/10; Rydak 53;

Debentures: 7 per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 96/8; 5 1/2 per cent 1938/53 Carew and Co 103 small lot.

POOJA HOLIDAYS

Share market will remain closed from evening of 16th October until morning of 30th October owing Durga and Lakshmi Puja festivals.—A. P.

GREATER INDIA GLORIES

Achievements Of Ancient Aryans And Their Civilisation

The dearth of interest in the history of Greater India in Universities, which would rather provide chairs for Chaucer's English than for Ancient History was deplored by Pandit Jay Chandra Vidyalankar, Professor of the Kashi Vidyapith and Secretary of Indian Academy of History. He gave an outline of the History of greater India before the Bombay Field Club in the Lecture Hall of the University on Saturday evening. The lecturer hoped that the Congress Governments would resuscitate the interest in India's great heritage.

Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar presided.

The lecturer in the course of his address traced the history of the colonial era of Greater India, (from Puranic sources) which extended from 1400 B.C. (Mahabharat period) till 1600 A.D., a period of 3000 years.

The earliest date they could trace back from the Mahabharat period and the Vedas was 2,900 B.C., taking into consideration the various generations of Ishwak kings who ruled before 1,400 B. C.

The Greater India was constituted by areas round about India, including Afghanistan (Kandahar) Burma, Ceylon, Chinese Turkistan Indo-China (Suvarna Bhumi) and the Archipelago including Java Sumatra and Borneo.

The Aryans after colonising India, became great navigators and adventurously extended to Indo-China, which was a savage country then. The colonisers civilised the sons of the soil in the Archipelago.

The Aryan polity was democratic and there was even republican State and the society was organised into functional groups like the guilds of artisans, with the state at the centre. The social life was free, wherein women could move freely and were even adventurous and had even divorce rights. Vegetarianism was not in vogue.

During the period of the Mauryan Empire, Asoka first reached the boundaries of Greater India by sending out missionaries as far as Tripoli and to the Suvarna Bhumi (Indo-China). Greater India's history began with Ashoka. It was during the period of Satha Vahnas who were of the Mahratta stock (200 B.C.—200 A.D.) that the glory of Greater India was at its height, with trade extending to Rome. It is supposed a canal linked Red Sea with the Nile, which must have been the route or Indian navigators should have gone round Africa.

It was a pity the lecturer said concluding that Mahrattas were only doing research as to their modern history. It was essential that Indian children should know ancient Indian history. The myth of the superiority of European civilization had been exploded after a research of 30 years.

Hon'ble Mr. Mavlankar said that universities were not a Provincial subject and as such were not within the purview of Congress Governments. He was glad that attention was being drawn to the subject.

'Nad Habba' Procession In Bijapur

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 13.

Bijapur 'Nad Habba' began today. A big procession paraded the principal streets with national flag and Prabhat Pheri was taken out in the morning and the National flag was hoisted by the President. A lecture under the 'Nad Habba' auspices was delivered by Shamladevi Belgavi, Editor, "Jayakarnatak" on women's awakening.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 14

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 85/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 83/8 nominal.
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 86
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4
4 per cent 1960/70 95/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/4
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 107/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 92
4 per cent M Deb 1974 92
5 per cent M Deb 1959 101
5 per cent M Deb 1954 114
5 per cent K P T 1956 114

Unchanged. All rates are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 14

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 1 month.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 327
Bank's buying D D 326
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1345
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 Days 76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 28 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 14th inst.
Shanghai London 0/5 14th ints.
Japan London 1/2 1/32 14th inst.
Java London 7.44/52 14th inst.
New York London 3.96 13th inst.
London New York 4.02/4 13th inst.
London Paris 176.20 13th inst.
London Italy 79.50 13th inst.
London Belgium 23.95/24.20 13th inst.
London Switzerland 17.87/18.02 13th inst
London Stockholm 16.70/90 13th inst.
London Amsterdam 7.54/62 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quieter.
Gold £8-8-0 12th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 13th inst.
Silver London ready 23 12th inst.
Silver London ready 23 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London forward 23 3/4 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 3/4 13th inst
Silver New York ready closed 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 1/2 13th inst.
London discounts 3 months 2 3/16 per cent 12th inst.
London discounts 3 months 2 1/8 per cent 13th inst.
London discounts 6 months 3 per cent 12th inst.
London discounts 6 months 3 per cent 13th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 14

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.02 to 4.06 at London and 3.99 3/58 at New York. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177.

London silver prices advanced 1/2d. at 23 1/2d. for Spot and forward quotation was unchanged at 22 3/4d. Offerings were small and there was little Bear covering in cash. New York Spot silver was 1 1/8c. higher at 37 1/2 cents. per ounce. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 62-5 and forward was Rs. 60-10. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 4d. The local market was fairly firm with a moderate business. Prices fluctuated widely again, silver after advancing to Rs. 61-12 declined to Rs. 61-1. Gold prices also after advancing to Rs. 41-12 declined to Rs. 41-8. The market was sensitive and quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Peady ..... Rs.	41 9 0	60 15 0
Aso	41 8 0	61 1 0

Realising On Stock Exchange

PRICES DECLINE AFTER FIRM OPENING

Steels And Cottons Quiet

Bombay, Oct 14

On Friday, the Wall Street market finished steady despite very confused sentiment, as many Wall Street operators are still not too sure an armistice might not be arranged through intervention by President Roosevelt is at present considered as unlikely. In the meanwhile the action of the market is viewed as disappointing but industrial news continues impressive and Wall Street is looking for some increased as well as extra dividends before the end of the year. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 75 1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares were unchanged at 33 1/8. General Motors declined 5/8 at 54 dollars.

The local share bazar opened firm and with moderate support prices were maintained and realising sales were easily absorbed. Later on there was some ugly rumour which induced heavy general long liquidation and most of the improvement was lost and prices were depressed below yesterday's closing levels.

On the whole the market was steady and the decline from the highest level reached to-day indicates nothing beyond natural downward reaction which leaves the market in a healthy state. The market sentiment will be influenced by European news and the general feeling appears moderately bullish although buyers are anxiously awaiting for clarification of the domestic situation.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1860 and advanced to Rs. 1865 which was the highest level. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 1845. The market was very steady at this level with a moderate turnover but towards the close there was a wave of realising and prices declined to Rs. 1825 and closed at Rs. 1827/8. Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 372 declined to Rs. 365/8. There was some realising in Cotton Mill shares and Bombay Dyeings declined to Rs. 885. Associated Cements were quietly steady at Rs. 136.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct 14

100 AHMED. ADVANCE	285	0
250 BOM DYEING	885	0
100 CENTURY	267	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	276	8
100 COLABA	139	0
100 Cooria	112	8
250 David	40	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def	0 6	9
100 Finlay	110	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 14

Bombay Dyeing (895) 902 895 885 887 885
Century (269/8) 271/8 269 267
Central India (277) 282 280 277 276/8
Kohinoor (310) 312 310 312 308 309
New Great (267) 273/8 268 269 266
Simplex (97/8) 99 96 97 95 94/8
Swadeshi (266) 269 267 268 263
Associated Cement (136/8) 136/4 136/8 136
Andhra (1390) 1385
Tram Ord (122/4) 122
Tata Hydro (144) 144/8
Tata Power (1230) 1230 1226 1227 1226
T Steel Defd (1840) 1865 1847 1850 1847 1837 1825 1830 1827/8
T Steel Ord (367/8) 370 368 369 366 365/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/4) 155 154/8
Bellapur (209/8) 212 210 209 208
B Steam (284) 284 286
B Burma (535) 537 535 531

100 GOKAK	174	0
1000 Hindustan	1,795	0
100 Indore	36	8
100 Khatau	110	0
100 KOHINOOR	309	0
250 Laxmi	466	4
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	128	12
250 Model	52	0
50 MYSORE	97	8
200 NEW GREAT	266	0
100 Osmanshahi	43	12
100 PHOENIX	272	8
25 SASSOON SILK	78	8
1000 Sholapur	3000	0
50 SIMPLEX	94	8
100 SWADESHI	263	0
100 SWAN	104	0
500 Vishnu	1,180	0
1000 Westerns	935	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	95	0
25-50 Central	30	0
500 Imperial	1352	8
125-500 Imp. Conty	331	14
50-100 India	127	8
100 Reserve Bank	100	12
5 Union	5	8

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	136	0

INSURANCE

100 Empire	562	8
15-100 Jupiter	10	2
20 Mercantile	49	0
15-75 New India	32	0
200 Oriental	3640	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 14

The local cotton market is now passing through with War mania and prices are fluctuating rapidly. Last night business was done at Rs. 207 for Broach A/M delivery. To-day following unchanged New York advices and with Dollar Sterling cross rate at 3.99 3/8, the market was expected to Rs. 202 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened firm at Rs. 206 and declined to Rs. 202 with general realising. The recent advance has resulted in narrowing of the parity and several important firms are strongly advocating purchases of Liverpool May against Salas of Broach A/M delivery. In this connection the following remark of Messrs. M. and B. Stern will be found interesting:

"The peak of the American crop movement is now about reached and unlike the last two years the crop has so far been hedged without the use of a loan. With the turn of the year these hedges will be gradually lifted and American prices likely to be steady with an upward tendency. On the other hand the Indian crop will be moving freely and with the difficulties of exporting to Europe, and little likelihood of any increase in exports to the Far-East, we do not believe the present parity with Americans can be maintained. Regarding the Indian Textile situation large stocks of cloth have yet to be cleared and whilst the unexpected higher price level will undoubtedly assist in raising the purchasing power this will take some considerable time to materialise.

With the uncertainties of exchange we prefer purchases in Liverpool rather than New York."

It appears that speculative activity is increasing in the local cotton market and while our prices will be influenced by changes in exchange rates, we believe present rise in the local market is too rapid.

Liverpool market was closed to-day. In the local market prices after declining to Rs. 201/4 improved to Rs. 202/12 on scattered buying again declined. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G. M. G. Broach A/M Rs.	200	4 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/J	187	4 0
F G. M. G. Bengal D/J	149	12 0

10-50 Vulcan	6	12

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmd Old	138	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1385	0
10 Ajmer	10	1
50 BOMBAY TRAM	122	0
100 Bombay Suburban	165	0
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	183	8
100 Surat	152	8
100 TATA HYDRO	144	8
100 TATA POWERS	1226	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	937	8
100 C. Province	91	0
100 Dh. Baramati	91	0
100 Gujarat	93	0
100 Mandra Bhon	90	0
100 Pachora Jamner	83	12
100 Sara Serajganj ..... XD	91	0
500 Tapti Valley	741	4

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	6	4
2sh. Indian Copper	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	33	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR	45	12
30 TATA STEEL DEFD	1827	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD	365	0

MISCELLANECUS

100 ALCOCK	547	8
10 Air Services	6	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	208	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	602	8
250 BOMBAY STEAM	286	0
125 B BURMA	531	4
50 B BURMA CONTY	171	14
2sh. Br. B. Petrol	5 2	6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE XD	80	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	107	0
100 Western India Match	112	8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	42	12
100 I. Radio Def.	325	0
100 I. Radio Ord	340	0
100 Port Canning	71	0
30 PREMIER CON.	74	4
15 Scindia	22	6
25 Tata Oil Mill	46	0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1280	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	270	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	71	0
5 p.c. Central India (T. F.)	531	4
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 1st	102	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	132	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1385	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	188	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	154	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
5 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	48	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	75	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	102	4

(Capital letters indicate shares of Forward list).

On The Air

SUNDAY OCTOBER 15.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 Metres (886 Kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Vichitra Veena. 8-15 Mushtaribai. 8-30 Nabi Jan. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9-0 For Young Listeners. 9-45 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 10-0 Shikwa-i-Iqbal. 10-15 Woman's World 10-45 Morning Music. 11-30 (I.) Music. 12-0 noon Ap Ki Farmaish.

1-0 p. m. Dancing Years. 1-35 Flying High. 5-0 (I.) Music. 5-40 (E.) Music. 6-10 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 6-25 Mushtaribai. 6-40 Vichitra Veena. 7-0 Next week's programmes 7-10 Amateurs. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Nabi Jan. 8-30 Habib Ali Khan. 8-40 Mushtaribai. 8-50 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 9-45 Sixth world Concert. 10-0 Apni Apni Pasand.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Kumari Shanta Banerjee. 6-40 Nabi Jan. 6-55 Tan Paran 7-0 to 7-10 As In Delhi 1. 7-10 R. C. K. Gulaoni. 7-30 Mushtaribai of Agra. 7-45 Vichitra Veena. 8-0 Gat Tora on Tabla. 8-5 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 8-15 to 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-0 La Boheme.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 8-40 a. m. As Announced. 8-40 to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As Announced. 6-0 to 7-5 As in Delhi 1. 7-5 to 9-0 As Announced. 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. As Announced

1-0 to 2-30 As Announced. 6-0 Mubarak Ali Khan 6-15 Beet Re Sawan Beet. 6-25 Instrumental Duet. 6-35 Tahira. 6-45 For the Countryside. 7-15 Patiala School 7-25 Sharad Kumar Apte 7-40 Mushtaq A. Shaikh. 7-55 Concert. 8-35 Ag Lage is Man Men Ag. 8-45 Next week's Programmes. 8-50 Shamshad Begam and Mubarak Ali Khan. 9-45 Interlude. 10-0 Mubarak Ali Khan. 10-10 Shamshad Begam.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Haunting Harmonies 8-15 News (M. G.) 8-25 Haunting Harmonies (Re) 8-30 Ghazals. 8-40 News (H) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Patwardhan. 9-45 Dhuns on Reed. 9-55 Wahidanbai. 10-25 Kup-Manduk. 10-55 Patwardhan. 11-15 Mysore Palace Orchestra. 11-25 Allah Rakha. 11-40 Readings from Marathi Books. 11-50 B. Pandya.

12-5 p. m. Karim Khan 12-15 Kananbala. 12-25 Radio Orchestra. 12-35 Wahidanbai. 12-57 News (H). 1-0 Sarod and Clarionet. 1-5 Highbrow Hits 1-20 Qawwali in Chorus. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 3-30 All Children's hour. 5-0 Indian Music (Re) 5-25 News (M. G.), 5-35 Indian Music (Re) 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Jyotsna Bhole. 6-30 Shanker Rao. 6-35 Anandji B. Pandya 6-50 Duets. (H.) 7-0 Garbas (G.) 7-20 D. Amel. 7-30 V. Patwardhan. 7-55 News (M. G.) 8-25 Wahidanbai (Re.) 8-30 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Anandji B. Pandya. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-45 Sixth World Concert. 10-0 Yeomen of Guard. 10-30 News, Epilogue.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. to 2-30 p. m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5-0 As Announced. 6-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Records. 10-0 Jyotsna Bhole. 10-30 News Epilogue.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. M. K. Ghosh. 8-50 Rajen Sen Gupta. 9-5 Vishmadev Chatterjee. 9-50 Chamu Misra. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 5-30 As Announced. 6-0 Bells of St. Margarets, Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Kali-Krishna. 8-0 Mian. 8-15 Ivy Banerjee. 9-0 Five Minute Flashes Variety. 9-15 One Piano—Four Hands. 9-30 Parul Sen. 9-45 H. N. Nundee. 10-0 Binapani Mukherjee II.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.96 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 From A. J. Benjamin's Library. 10-0 Chamber Music.

Madras I & II—Programmes

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Music. (I.). 1-0 p.m. Shrimati S. P. Seethalakshmi: Voice. 1-35 Shrimati S. P. Seethalakshmi: Voice. 2-0 Music (I). 4-0 Music (I) 4-30 Music(E). 5-0 As Announced. 5-30 Shrimati N. C. Padma Lakshmi Ammal: Veena and Voice. 6-5 Kuchelopakyanam (Malayalam). 7-0 Tiger Varadachariar: Voice. 7-50 In Memoriam: Veena Dhanammal. 8-15 Tiger Varadachariar: Voice. 8-45 Veena Dhanammal. 9-15 Records. 9-30 Sacred Concert. 10-0 Arthur Schnabel: Pianoforte.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

9-0 p.m. Master Lahano Bapu Rao. 9-20 "Biographies in Urdu". 9-35 Master Manohar. 10-15 Master Manohar. 10-30 Master L. B. Rao.

B B C Programme

7-30 Religious Service. 8-15 B.B.B. Theatre Organ. 9-0 Parlour Game. 9-30 News. 9-50 W. Reynolds Octet. 10-20 Sport.

NADA HABBA:

National Festival Of Karnatak

(By V. Ramanathapur, M. A.)

The heart of many a Kannadiga must throb with real delight today, when all or, at any rate, almost all the Kannada associations and institutions of Bombay have joined together for the first time to celebrate Karnataka's national festival—Nada Habba—in a befitting manner. That the premier city in India, namely, Bombay, should have been selected for the purpose and that the Premier of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, should preside on the occasion invest the function with a more than ordinary significance, for Bombay now holds between ½ to 1 lakh—the estimate varies so widely—of Kannada-speaking people drawn from all parts of Karnataka, and accordingly provides the most suitable centre for the activities of Kannadigas for all purposes, and Karnataka has the first claim on the Prime Minister of Bombay by reason of the fact that he was born in that area.

What Is Nada Habba?

What is Nada Habba? Is it peculiar to the Karnataka? Nada Habba, as the name implies, means National festival and its significance lies not so much in celebrating a feast with pomp and eclat as in the opportunity it provides for a number of people of all shades of views and opinion, drawn from all over the country, to assemble together. It is, therefore, only a revival, if not a reminiscence, though in a different form, of the vast congregations which have been a common feature of India from times immemorial.

Popular Assemblies Of The Past

A study of the ancient history of India reveals that, in one form or another, for some common purpose, mostly religious or philosophical, people from all parts of the country used to meet periodically. Thus, even so long ago as in Vedic times, this was predominantly noticeable among different types of people. The Rig Vedic Hymns enjoin people to meet on a common ground, to deliberate sympathetically and to exchange views mutually. In those good old days, time and again, philosophical discussions of the polemic type used to take place in which Pandits from all quarters of the country participated. The resolutions that were carried there were made known to the laity through the great scholars. In the times of the Brahmanas and the Upanishads also, such congresses of scholars were very frequently held, but with this difference that in these times it was generally the king, who was of a philosophic temperament, that brought all these people on a common ground and saw to it that the Vedic cause was promoted to the greatest possible extent. In the times of the Puranas and Sutra literature too, much importance was given to such assemblies of scholars, and the decisions arrived at such congresses were supposed to be incumbent on the common people at large, but,, as time rolled by, the kings became less philosophically disposed, and as, consequently, they paid much more importance to the duties of their realm, they could not participate in such philosophical discussions of Pandits with as much enthusiasm and sympathy as the Vedic Kings of the Upanishad period did.

In the classical times (from the time of Kalidasa and after) for at least more than six centuries the political heads again thought of bringing the Pandits from the various corners of the country and disseminating the results of their philosophical confabulations to the far ends of the country. This appears to have been the result of Buddhist reaction against the Vedic philosophy and of the apprehension that the Vedic religion would disappear by the levelling spirit of the Buddhist scholars.

With the advent of the Mahommedans, the political heads could not bring the required patience of mind to bear upon such philosophical and religious problems and the natural result was the big celebrations and demonstrations that were invariably associated with such religious spirit could no longer be seen. This led the people to devise some other way of bringing about similar large gatherings periodically, and a very convenient medium was found in the religious festivals.

Among a legion of time-honoured festivals that were celebrated throughout the length and breadth of India, to mention only a few, Kali Mahotsav in Bengal, Brahmotsav in South Eastern India; Chamundi and Venkatesotsavam in Karnatak and Gopinath Mahotsavam near Muttra and thereabouts are most prominent.

The term "Nada Habba", which means a national festival, was celebrated in accordance with the predominant spirit of the ruling heads that presented the various territorial units.

Mysore Preserves The Tradition

Mysore may be said to have preserved the tradition to some extent, as witness the Dasara celebration His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore performs with such great pomp as has made the occasion well-known all over the world. During the Dasara Mysore becomes a veritable beehive of human beings from all corners of the earth. Whether one be a Christian or a Parsi, a Mahommedan or a Hindu, an American or a European, everyone finds something to his liking in Mysore at this time. The Pandits, the musicians, the wrestlers and others come to display their talents and receive their due reward or approbation. An exhibition is held where are displayed the choice exhibits of not only Mysore but arts and crafts from all over India.

A little pause at this stage convinces one that the glorious accounts of similar celebrations in Vijayanagar have not been in the least exaggerated. With the example of Mysore before our very eyes, it is not at all difficult to believe that merchants from far off lands like Greece, Rome, Babylonia and others hastened to Vijayanagar on such occasions to dispose of their most valued goods. They believed that Vijayanagar alone had people or could attract people capable of purchasing these highly priced valuables.

It is high time that all cultured Indians should appreciate the educative value of such congregations and co-operate enthusiastically to celebrate all our national festivals.

Now that the Kannadigas of Bombay have become alive to the potentialities of such congregations and have attempted to meet on a common platform to pay homage to their common heritage, irrespective of consideration of caste or creed, it behoves all Kannadigas to avail themselves of this opportunity by co-operating with the organisers of the function and making it worthy of Karnataka's glory.

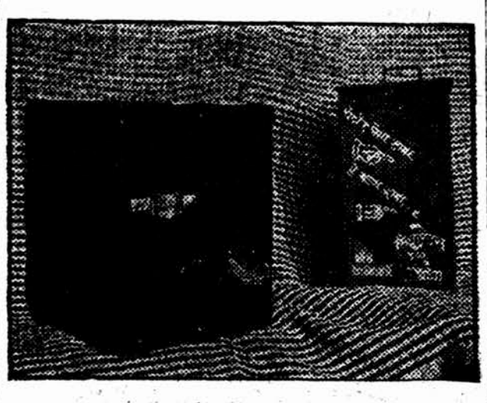
Mr. G. B. Javle

AN INDIAN INVENTION

Anna-in-the-Slot Machines

(From A Correspondent.)

In foreign countries, especially in America, a large part of the "manual labour" is discharged with the help of automatic machines, such as machines for taking out tablets, platform-tickets and newspapers, etc. Very few Indians have attempted the invention of such automatic machines. It is noteworthy that Mr. G. B. Javle, a mechanical engineer of Pandharpur, has been successful in inventing two



Automatic Machines invented by Mr. Javle.

machines of this type in co-operation with another engineer, the late Mr. Raiker, also of Pandharpur.

The first of the two machines it is claimed, gives out a cigarette-packet after inserting an anna-coin and pulling the handle. This machine can also be conveniently used in selling newspapers, chocolate-packets, etc. The second machine gives out one cigarette after inserting a pice and pressing the button. No coin enters when there is absence of stock in the machine. A coin other than one-anna piece, or one pice, if inserted, will not give out anything

Mr. Javle intends to go to Calcutta to patent the machines.

RUSTOM HORMUSJEE PASTAKIA, A. R. I. B. A. (CHARTERED ARCHITECT.)

Mr. Pastakia, after obtaining the Government Diploma in Architecture (G. D. Arch.), at Bombay, went to England in 1933 for prosecuting further studies in Architecture at the London University, passed the final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects (A. R. I. B. A.), in 1935 and also passed the examination of Town Planning at London. He worked with Mr. G. G. Wimbourne, Chartered Architect, for four years. He is the son of Khan Bahadur Hormusjee C. Pastakia, J.P., retired Architect of the Bombay Municipality.

AN elderly but youthfully-dressed woman jumped up in the bus and pressed the bell.

"Can't stop here, lady," the conductor informed her.

"Well, you used to," said the passenger, in an aggrieved voice.

"Not since the horse buses, lady."

JAPANESE MILLS HARD HIT

TOKYO (By Air Mail).

As the result of a long summer drought, the scarcity of electric power has become very acute in and around Tokyo district. All the rivers and streams are at an extremely low stage due to the lack of rainfall.

The textile industry has been most hit by the power restrictions. As a result of the restrictions the operation of textile mills has been reduced by about 30 to 50 per cent.—United Press.

Burma Defence Council

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON, (By Mail)

The constitution of the Burma Defence Council to deal with the problems created by the war was recently announced through a message from the Government House but the composition of the council has not been favourably received by the Burmese press and the public.

His Excellency the Governor is the Chairman with his Counsellor who is in charge of the Defence Department as the Vice-Chairman and few other members of whom three are ministers and the rest are European officials, these three ministers being the only Burmese element in that Council.

The extraordinary situation created by the international crisis compelled the Government to adopt extraordinary measures to solve the problems created by the war and to take measures for the successful prosecution of the war This announcement however pleased the general public as it indicated the deep concern of the Government for the interest of the people and the country.

Kavi Sammelan

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, (By MAIL)

A Kavi Sammelan of the Mathar Vaishyas is arranged with the 12th Conference of the all-India Mathur Vaishyas on 19th October 1939 at Ferozabad (Agra). Those who wish to participate should send their Rhymes (Kavitas) to reach the Secretary, Reception Committee, M. V. Mahasabha Office, Ferozabad, E. I. R. by the 10th October 1939.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Conducted By

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association

Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi (left) welcomed all the childen and workers; Sister Jail Bharati (centre), a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari hoisted the National Flag; and Syt. Kantilal Kasotia (right) spoke on the lives of Gandhiji and Annie Besant, at the Annual Day celebrations.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

There were a few minutes to 3 p.m. As the local train entered the Vile Parle Railway Station platform, children began to come out from almost all the third class compartments. Boys and girls and workers of the various Bombay branches of the All-India Children's Association had got into the train from different places, and all were surprised to see that they were in the same train. And all were happy to meet each other.

Our Vile Parle friends, Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi, Syt. Indra Vasavada and Shrimati Sarla Behn Nanavaty were there on the platform to receive their guests. Parties had come from Khar, Bandra, Parel, Dadar, Bombay Central, Ghatkopar and Andheri. Individuals had also come from many other places. It was a sight to see children attired in motley colours, all in a happy mood.

A Huge Procession

When children crossed the stairs and came down to the entrance-porch of the Station, music band began to play. They formed themselves in rows of two's and marched in a procession.

A huge procession it was. Nearly 1,500 children had joined it. The procession walked through the streets of Vile Parle, and when streets with curves came, you should have seen those children—splendid, charming, indeed!

The procession came and stopped at the Gokalibai High School grounds. Boys and girls formed themselves into a big horse-shoe. Then Sister Jail Bharati, one of the small members of Balkan-ji-Bari, hoisted our Indian National Flag.

All saluted the Flag, our symbol of freedom in silence and in serenity. Then they sang in chorus after Syt. Indra Vasavada, "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara." And the blood within our veins began to run fast: These children were surely going to help India become free soon!

The Annual Festival

Already some children had come and sat down in the big hall of Gokalibai High School, and now more and more began to get in. Unfortunately the accommodation was less for the number of children who had come, but somehow or other, they managed to be there. It was a congregation of about 3,000 children.

Boys and girls of all castes, creeds, colours and countries—Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians; Gujaratis, Maharashtrians, Sindhis, Madrasis, Bengalis and all were there. And the best thing of all was that Harijan and poor children had also joined. They were all sitting together, enjoying together, speaking together and laughing together.

Seeing this wonderful Children's Gathering, one would guarantee that unity in India was not far to achieve..... Here were the children, who would break all the barriers and bondages of our dirty distinctions; here were the children who would bring about the great brotherhood of humanity, for which the world is thirsting to-day!

Speeches And Concert

When all were seated, Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi, President of the Vile Parle Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari, welcomed the children and workers, who had come to celebrate their Annual Day and birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. Then he requested Syt. S. U. Shukla to preside over the function.

Photos of the two great personalities, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant were hanging, garlanded above the stage. Syt. S. U. Shukla and Syt. Kantilal Kasotia spoke to the audience on their lives and exhorted them to follow in their foot-steps.

Then began the concert programme, in which all children, young and old, belonging to the various Balkan-ji-Bari Centres took part. It was a pleasure to see those lovely little ones displaying their histrionic art abilities. As the hall was over-crowded, there was much noise throughout the programme. Yet those children who came on the stage played their parts quite well and in all seriousness: Was that a small thing?

All Did Best

The programme consisted of dances, dialogues, dramas, songs, recitations, etc., etc. It is not possible to distinguish and say who played his or her part better than the other boy or girl. All did their best.....

If, however, I may be excused for the opinion that I particularly formed about our Bombay City Branch Harijan Children, I must say that they excelled all their brothers and sisters of the other branches.

Without any aid of the so-called modern musical instruments, they danced their "Garbas" and sang their "Rasses," so perfectly that all were astonished. Their simple movements and clapping of hands were really marvellous.

Happier And Happier

I have forgotten to say above that besides Balkan-ji-Bari Branches, children of the Arthur Road Welfare Centre had also participated in these functions..... So here were our Harijan and poor children, who, if trained properly, could simply "shadow" the so-called high-caste and rich folks, indeed!

The programme ended with "Vande Mataram," our National Anthem, all standing and singing together. After that was over, children began to prepare for their homes, parties by parties as they had come. To all of them was given a picture post-card of Mahatmaji and Besant's photos as a present.

Children had a gala function. They had celebrated birthdays of two great personalities of India: Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, together with the birthday of their own association, Balkan-ji-Bari. They were happy on that day..... May they retain their happiness and let the world become happier and happier day by day!

Some of the boys and girls who took part in the Concert programme.

A silhouette photo impression of Syt. S. U. Shukla, who presided at the Annual Day celebrations of Balkan-ji-Bari at Vile Parle, on Sunday, Oct. 1. About 3,000 boys and girls attended the function.

At Other Places

Our Annual Day function was successfully celebrated by all the Balkan-ji-Bari Branches throughout India. At Bandra the celebrations were held on Saturday, September 30, under the presidentship of Shrimati Goshap Behn Captain. In her speech, she asked the children to take the life of Mahatma Gandhi as an ideal.

At Baroda's gathering, speeches were made by Syt. Ochhavabhai on Annie Besant and by Syt. Chandravadan on Gandhiji. Milk was distributed amongst all children, Boys took active part in the sale of Khaddar. At Karachi and other places also the function was celebrated in a similar way.

Join The Brotherhood

I am sorry, I have not been able to give any stories or other such matter this time, as the report of our Annual Day Celebrations has taken up so much space. Next week, however, I hope to give a number of nice things.

Who have not yet joined our Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Why have you delayed? Send for the enrolment form and full particulars to-day, giving your full name, address and age.

Address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
Khar—Bombay.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

PROCESSION OF CHILDREN AT BANDRA

PROCESSION OF CHILDREN AT VILE PARLE

A Page For Women

WOMAN AND THE NEW WORLD

By T. L. VASWANI

A New World is in the making. The man made world has proved to be a broken bleeding world. Man has blundered badly, for man has believed in force. Even marriage, at time, was marriage by capture.

Man has had his chance. Masculine mentality has blundered.

Now woman gets her chance. She is called upon to build a New World.

She is a symbol of 'shakti' in the Hindu scriptures. And 'shakti' is not force. 'Shakti' is integration.

This includes 'intelligence.' Education, more education is needed. But it must be education of the right character.

Current education is a cult of separation. A new education of integration is needed. To-day, disintegration is setting in. Woman is the centre of social integration. Therefore new education should emphasise the value of simple life. In simplicity is strength. Love of fine dresses must go, our homes must move in a new atmosphere of the simple life: else they will break up: they cannot stand the strain of this heavy drain. I plead, also, for a new vision of purity. The growing love of cinemas and theatres must go. They move in an atmosphere not yet purified. There is an ancient Greek story of how a unicorn invaded a city and none could cope with the monster. There came up a girl of pure, simple life. She had the courage to face the monster. Her "shakti" subdued the unicorn. There is a "rakshasa" in our cities. Who will face the monster? Man has bungled and will not prevail. The "rakshasa" will be vanquished on this condition that knowledge is radiant with the light of simple life.

The education of our girls must be no pious imitation of the West. Education must be inspired by Indian ideals of life. Dr. Lin Hen Hon. is a Chinese poet and philosopher. In the course of a talk he said:—"India has sunk deep owing to her neglect of, and indifference to, her own Culture." The Culture of India emphasises these 4 values: simplicity, purity, prayer or meditation and sacrifice. In an interview, the famous French 'savant,' Romain Rolland said:—"We need to recover the mysticism of India. We must give heed to the Divine fire within. It must be re-captured for modern civilisation."

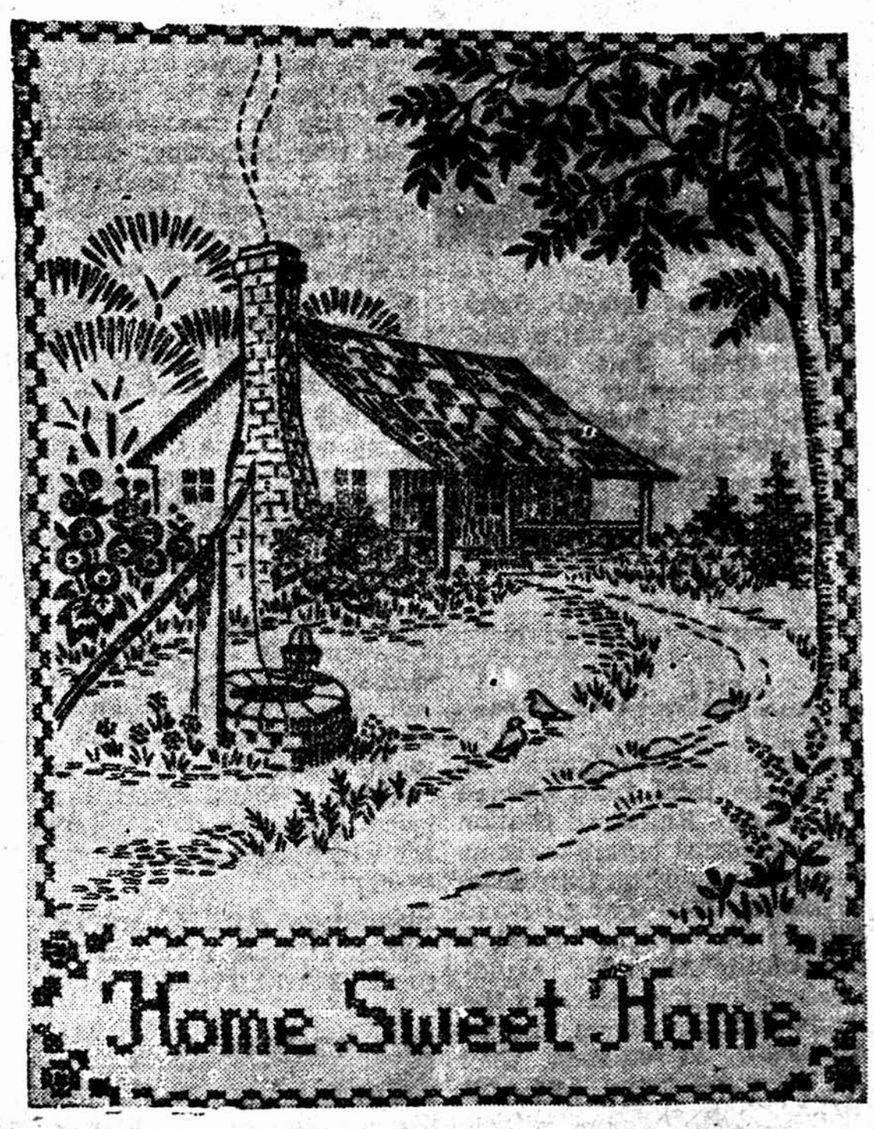
The Woman Divine

Writing on these ancient, patient hills, my thoughts go out again and again to Sita. This heroine of Hindu History is still a model for Indian girls. Sita, I believe, is a woman unparalleled in all history. Helen of Ancient Greece had singular beauty. but in Sita beauty was blended with purity, prayer, simplicity and sacrifice, Helen was the woman natural: Sita was the woman Divine: and Divinity shines in sacrifice. Sita, a child of the palace, was destined to be trained in a school of hardness and "tapasya." Soon after she marries Rama, Dasaratha asks his son to go into exile for 14 years. Rama says:—

"I must not take you, Sita, with me to the forest, for the forest

(Continued on page 27)

"Home Sweet Home" Panel



With simple stitches and a few shades of cotton you can have a needle painted scene of the old homestead with trees, flowers and an old-fashioned well to hang in your living room. This picture measures 11 by 17 inches and has the words "Home Sweet Home" at the bottom.

TRICKS TO TRY WITH CUCUMBERS

Ways Of Serving Them With Special Attention To Their Digestibility

Cucumbers are among the vegetables which can trace their ancestry back through the ages. We find them mentioned in the Bible and we find several recipes for their use in the works of Apicius which were compiled in the first century. Even then we find a note in regard to their indigestibility. Apicius suggests that if cucumbers are parboiled, they will not cause indigestion.

During the last few years something must have been done by the gardeners to improve the quality of this vegetable, as it is seldom that a bitter flavour which used to be associated with them is found. Perhaps this is what gave them their bad reputation as a salad vegetable. After they are sliced they may be put in salt water, but not for longer than half an hour, as the short period will increase their crispness as well as improve their flavour, but the longer period will soften them. They may be served with a well seasoned French dressing, with vinegar plus seasoning or in the good old way, with sour cream, seasoned with minced onions. Sweet cream plus a little vinegar may replace the sour cream which may be whipped or plain, as you like. A dressing of this sort guarantees digestibility.

Cucumbers may also be cooked like squash or baked when they are sometimes stuffed with bread crumbs after the seeds have been removed. A little anchovy paste mixed with the bread crumbs gives a savoury tang to the stuffing.

FRIED CUCUMBERS.

Pare cucumbers and cut lengthwise in one-third-inch pieces. Dry between towels, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dip in bread crumbs, egg and crumbs again. Fry in deep hot fat, until brown and then drain on soft paper.

CUCUMBERS IN OIL.

30 six-inch cucumbers.
3 quarts boiling water.
2 cups salt.
1 1/2 cups salad oil.
1/4 pound mustard seed.
2 quarts vinegar.

Wash and slice cucumbers without paring. Soak in hot water and salt overnight. Drain, place in crock or jars and cover with other ingredients, well mixed. If kept in crock, keep covered and stir occasionally during the winter.

(COPYRIGHT).

Hints On Etiquette

The Best Way All Round

QUESTION: About a week ago, on Sunday I telephoned the Wadias, friends of ours, and asked them if they were going to be home that evening—that my wife and I would like to come over if they were. They said, yes, and that they would be glad to have us come. About eight o'clock that evening some other friends just dropped in, the way people do on Sundays sometimes. We didn't say anything about our plans for going out, and they just stayed on and on. When it was almost nine o'clock I caught my wife's eye and sort of signalled to her, and she excused herself and went to the telephone out in the hall and called these other people and told them we couldn't come. Mrs. Wadia said all right, and I supposed that was settled. The next night when I came home, I found my wife all upset because she had heard that the Wadias had gone out and got some food and had even invited some other people in because we were coming. They said we had been rude to let them down like that. What should we have done?

Answer: I'm sorry, but you really were inexcusably rude! Your obligation is always to the one with whom you have already made an engagement—never to the one who interferes with your keeping it. The only thing to do when some one comes at the wrong time is to explain the situation at once. If etiquette were taught like bridge, I might devise a rule called "Prepare for your escape". Say to your visitors at once, "Oh, I'm so sorry you came this evening; we are on our way now to keep an engagement". Or if you are not going immediately, explain instead. "We have to be at the Wadias at nine o'clock! But do come in until we have to leave." Then from time to time look at the clock or at your watch, and a minute or two before you have to go, you make the move to go by saying, "This is very disappointing and I hope you will come soon again". There is nothing for them to do but go out of the house with you. It is very important to make them feel you are really sorry that a circumstance you can't help interferes with your enjoyment of their visit. But you must keep a previously made engagement, always! The only excuse for breaking this is serious accident or illness.

* * * *

MOTHERS ARE USUALLY RIGHT

QUESTION: Do you think a girl has to do everything her mother says? I'm ten years old, and I think my mother is trying to make a baby of me by keeping me in socks. Lots of girls I know wear silk stockings, but mother won't hear of anything but socks for me. I am tall for my age and socks don't look right. I went to stay with my chum who is eleven. She lent me some of her silk stockings and they looked lovely. I feel so much better in them. I'd rather stay home for the rest of my life than wear socks! Won't you print in your column that you think I'm right?

Answer: I wish I could say you are right, but unfortunately you're not. And I'm afraid you will have to put up with socks for some time to come. Every well-dressed girl of your age wears them. You know that! Silk stockings at ten or eleven or even at twelve—really, no! They would be as bad as ear-rings. In other words, your mother is right—mothers usually are!

DON'T COUGH *all night!*

When you wake with a throat tickle, chase it away with the throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub. How? Suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Scouting and Volunteering—Grand preparations for the Amritsar Mela—Duty of Organisers and Local Associations—Our Non-Political B. P. Girl Guides—An interesting book.

A letter from an important Students' Organisation in Bengal wants to know how scouting can help them to organise a "Volunteer Movement" in that Province. The letter incidentally raises the fundamental issue of scouting to volunteering. The idea that Scouting is fundamentally a volunteer movement has arisen probably because the scout is in uniform and because he is often seen doing public service at various public functions. The layman is not able to see the scout going through his training which builds his body, mind, character and social consciousness and therefore the glamour of the external functions of scouting makes him believe that scouting is a volunteer movement. It is unfortunate that the true meaning and purpose of scouting has been shrouded from public gaze, mainly because it functioned in undesirable channels in the B. P. Movement.

Education Of "Whole Man"

Scouting is fundamentally an educational system. It is not complementary but supplementary to schooling and is an extra-curricular movement. But the genuine training of the scout is so far-reaching and scientific that eventually it possibly does more good than schooling as it is found in India. The excellence of scouting is due to the recognition of two fundamental principles of education (1) Its appeal to boy interests; (2) and the application of the principle of activity where the boy learns by doing. Further the application of the above principles of trainings to scouting is rendered more effective by the nature of scout leadership within troop activities. The boy is given the fullest possible opportunity for initiative, self-help and leadership. In scouting, the patrol system makes the boy the teacher under the supervision and guidance of the scout-master who himself is often a youth. This type of organisation brings about a comradeship and social atmosphere which inspires and builds the life of the boy.

The immensity of the curriculars of scout training is hardly realised by the layman. In the school the boy learns his book lesson; but in scouting the boy is trained for real life functions for the home, and for his duty to society through intensive and real helpful service. The fourfold education of scouting viz. (1) The Tests; (2) The Proficiency badges; (3) Campcraft, and (4) Service fulfils the concept of "education of the whole man" envisaged by modern education.

The above is the practical possibility of the Scout Movement. It will not be proper to say that the B. P. Movement was not able to achieve all of the above during the course of two decades, for the Hindusthan Scout Association, too, falls short of reaching this practical ideal. The reason is the adequacy of the Scoutmaster of the right type and the nature of scout organisation itself, which makes it an unfortunate victim of party politics and other prevailing social strife.

Volunteers vs. Scouts

Volunteering is an end by itself. In scouting, volunteering is not absent, but it is a means to training. It is an unfortunate public belief that scouting is expected to render immense effective public service. The cub and the scout are most certainly meant to serve, but not so much as is expected of the volunteers. The scout serves in order to imbibe the spirit of and learn the methods of service. He can render effective service only when training is over. The Rover and the Ranger are, perhaps, an exception to the above statement. They are expected to do real service and they must effectively prove the utility of the Scout Movement by concrete service for the Motherland. But here again since all Rovers have not passed through the early training of the cub and the scout, Rover Service is handicapped. It is well-known to the Scout Movement that the best Rover is the one who has been a scout and a cub, and the best scout is the one who has been a cub. To realise the best of Scouting as an educational system, the result must be seen after a training which is meant to last for twelve long years.

By all means make volunteering a part of scout and Rover activities but to turn the Scout Movement unto a volunteer movement is to crush its ideals and prevent the use of the best that the movement implies. Whilst we sincerely hope that scouting can render most valuable help to the volunteer movement of the country, we also hope that the Scout Movement will not be exploited for immediate and less fundamental educational aims.

National Scout Jamboree

The following is taken from the September issue of the "Hindusthan Scout".

"The First All-India Hindusthan Scout Mela":—It is now decided that the first All-India Hindusthan Scout Mela will be held from the 26th to the 30th of December at Amritsar. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Alla Buksh, Premier of Sind, has consented to preside over the opening ceremony of the Jamboree on the 27th of December. We learn that preparations are in full swing for all arrangements for the comfort of the several contingents taking part in the Jamboree, and we have no doubt that all parts of India will respond magnificently to the invitation of Amritsar.

The principal railways of the country have very kindly consented to display the Mela Posters in their railway stations, which would serve as good propaganda for the Hindusthan Scout Association. A very strong committee of experienced scouters has been formed with Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai as the Chief Mela Director and a number of experienced scouters in charge of 20 departments of the organisation. A profusely illustrated guide book is being prepared and will furnish the visiting scouts with plenty of information of interest to the visitors. This guide should be a good medium of advertisement for Indian commercial and manufacturing firms, and we would commend them to approach the General Secretary, Seth Radha Krishen, Provincial Organising Commissioner, the Punjab, immediately.

There will also be a great exhibition arranged alongside the Rally, wherein various leading manufacturing firms of Indian products and Government industrial departments will be exhibiting their wares. Those of the merchants and manufacturers intending to secure stalls should write immediately to Ch. Ganga Ram, B.A., B.T., who is the Director of the exhibition of the Mela.

Scout groups are reminded that the principal railways of India allow the usual Scout concession (single fare for double journey) for the Hindusthan Scouts for parties of not less than four. Will the Local Associations set about immediately to collect the names of the Scouts from their respective areas wishing to join the Mela and intimate the names immediately to the Provincial Secretaries or the Organising Commissioners of their respective Province? We should also advise the Local Scout Authorities in each place to select interesting items of display, both in Scout craft and campfire amusements, and practise the stunts perfectly to enable their scouts to put up a good show before their brethren assembled at Amritsar.

Duty Of Organisers

The burden of organising for the Mela falls mainly upon the shoulders of our Organisers and the Local Associations. Though the time for preparation is little, we sincerely hope that every school, every D.L.B. and every Municipality will play its part. Bombay will not fail to respond splendidly to the call of the first national gathering. Commissioners and Local Association officials must undertake to address meetings in schools and prepare public opinion of the young and rouse their interest. Meanwhile the Provincial Office must be up and doing. It must broadcast leaflets, pamphlets and appeals in large numbers and see that Bombay keeps its place in the front rank of national scouting. If we can only have one boy and one girl from every troop, five boys and five girls from every district board, and fifty boys and girls from every Municipality, Bombay will stage a splendid show.

WOMAN AND THE NEW WORLD

(Continued from page 26)

is a world of fear,—full of bears and tigers and wolves and lions and wild elephants and demons and serpents: and you will get no food in the forest except sour fruits and roots and in the forest you must sleep on stony ground."

Then to Rama, Sita says with tears in her eyes:—

Heaven to me would be hell in the absence of my loved Rama!

To be with thee anywhere is to be in a palace.

And long journey with thee would be a joy: the sour fruits and roots would be sweet as food of the gods.

And if Rama would leave me, my heart would break!"

How much she suffered in forest and later in Lanka when removed by Ravan to the "Asoka Vana" on the outskirts of which I sat in meditation the other day.

Sita's was not a path of roses. Her path was covered with flames! Sita was the very picture of "tapasya." Therefore, History salutes her as an immortal! Power and pleasure are passing: what lives and is cherished as sacred in the memory of Humanity is sacrifice. It is the Eternal in time. It is the Imperishable in history. Sita stands through the ages a symbol of Sacrifice.

The woman-soul has the "shakti" to rebuild the shattered world in the strength of her intuitions, her purity, her simplicity, her spiritual aspirations, her sympathy and silent sacrifice. The woman-soul will lead us upward, on.

"I believe I'm an outspoken woman?"

"Not often, my dear."

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OUR SHORT STORY

By A. V. RAO

The Man In The Red Tie

The Dehra express steamed into Sone station at seven in the morning. Kalipada Choudhary got down from his carriage to stretch his legs a little and marched up and down the platform. He was a middle-aged man, dark and lean, with a pock-marked face. He bought a cup of tea from the vendor hovering near and drank it from the saucer in slow appreciative sips. He looked at his wrist-watch .... There were still five minutes for the train to go.

He resumed his stroll looking up at the various carriages. No face of any interest met his eye. A Pathan spat viciously out of a window and Kalipada took care to keep himself at a distance. From another protruded the face of a 'bania' intent on the chewed end of a neem-stick. A couple of children peeped out throwing crumbs to a fly-ridden stray dog .... Then he caught sight of a young man in a khadi shirt and a red tie.

Must be one of those communists, thought Kalipada. The train was full of Bengal and Bihar delegates to the Lucknow Congress. Kalipada's interest in the young man with the fair face and red tie was not exactly benevolent. He was in the pay of the Intelligence Branch in Calcutta. He was detailed to keep a close watch on communists and socialists, and report on their activities, meeting-places, friends and so on.

The journey had been on the whole boring and uneventful. Most of the delegates he had met and talked to in an apparently naive and fraternal fashion were true-to-type followers of Gandhi —the Rightists as the papers were beginning to call them. Kalipada had failed to land any fish this time.

It now seemed likely he would have something to report.

He entered his compartment, took Jawaharlal's "Behind Prison Bars', a copy of 'The Daily Worker,' and Trotsky's 'History of the Russian Revolution.'

Armed with these and a small handbag, he entered the compartment of his prospective victim

There was a shrill whistle and the train resumed its journey. It was not difficult for Kalipada to enter into conversation with the young man in the red tie. He dropped his pamphlet clumsily on the latter's half-turned-up mattress, begged his pardon, took it up, and looking carelessly at his fellow-passenger, remarked. "another ten or twelve hours and we shall be in Lucknow .... You are also going to Lucknow, I think?"

Politeness demanded an answer "Yes," replied the young man, yawning a little. "We will be in Lucknow at six. Beastly journey but pretty fast all the same I couldn't get a wink of sleep last night. There was a marriage party here .... They got down at Gaya."

Kalipada was all sympathy. He muttered an apology. "I hope you don't mind my coming here. My carriage was crowded from the start and is still quite full .... One can at least sit in comfort here. If no one comes in at Benares, we shall be lucky."

Kalipada resumed his reading. After a time, the young man in front got up to go to the closet, after fishing out one or two things from his bag. Kalipada noted from the corner of his eye that the bag was left open—He rose to his feet as if to put his book on the rack above, peered inside, and was lucky enough to take a quick glance at the address on a postcard inside—"Ranokant Chatterji, 21-A Bakewell St., Ballygunge."

What a lucky find! Kalipada quickly noted the name and the address in his diary. By the time Ranokant came back, Kalipada was absorbed in his paper, unconcerned....

A long halt at Benares and the purchase of fruits and newspapers brought them into closer conversation. Kalipada confided he had travelled all the way to see the Congress Session .... he had never seen any before. After Lucknow, he would go on to Agra, Muttra and Delhi before he returned to Calcutta. Ranokant said he was a freelance journalist .... He displayed a fine camera, flourished his pen, and boasted he would easily meet his expenses with their help. He could write up interviews, send snapshots ...

The talk flagged after a time ....Ranokant took out a book on Soviet Russia by Steed. This confirmed Kalipada's guess He congratulated himself on spotting a communist and making friends with him so easily...why, he had even managed to get his address.

At Fyzabad, Kalipada got down to ease his limbs once again. His sharp eyes traversed the carriage windows and the passengers' faces to see if fortune would help him to land another fish... But there was nothing doing. As he came back to his seat, he watched his friend fiddle with his camera.

"That's a fine snap I have missed...of that monkey after the melon-vendor." Ranokant remarked. "It would have fetched me five rupees but my luck is out to-day."

They became more friendly now. Kalipada cautiously ventured to talk on life in Calcutta, on the noise and crowds and hurry, on slums and factories and labour unions. Ranokant waxed eloquent, when his turn came, on the sweating of the jute-mill workers. He talked of Russia and the Five-Year Plans, of nationalized industry and creches for workers' children...He had been for some time member of a study group in Ballygunge. Their leader had led the strike in '35. By now Kalipada was weary...He had gleaned enough...It only remained to check up things, to find out Ranokant's friends in Lucknow, keep a watch on his movements.

A few minutes after six, the express thundered into Lucknow Station, and disgorged a seething crowd of khadi-clad delegates in Gandhi caps. Volunteers ran hither and thither, greeted groups of them, and shepherded them along to the exits...

Kalipada had to hurry back to his original compartment to get his steel trunk and bedding out. He bade Ranokant a hasty farewell—'Hope to meet you later Where do you stay?'

'Oh, I shall be with a friend in the delegates' camp. And you?'

'Don't know...They say there's a Bengali Hotel nearby 'Cheerio!'

At seven-thirty on Wednesday morning, Kalipada again met Ranokant quite by 'accident. Rano was waiting for the Howrah Express, feeling very sleepy. No wonder, thought Kalipada, with the endless speeches and debates of the Congress leaders, and the session ending at the ghastly hour of one-thirty in the morning! As for himself, he had gone to sleep snugly on the terrace of the hotel at ten.

"Where are you going, Mr. Choudhury?", asked Rano. "To Agra?"

"Well, I wanted to," replied Kalipada, "But I have to give up my tour...The heat and the dust-storms here are impossible...By Jove, that storm on Saturday, soon after we arrived, was something terrible. I have enough dust inside me to last a year... And they say there is meningitis at Agra...I think I shall come here again in the Puja. They say that's the best time."

"So you too are going back to Calcutta?"

"Yes, I am tired...The wretched food they gave me here is still sticking in my throat. My dear boy, nothing like home, whatever you say...'luchis' and prawns and 'roso-mallay'...".

Kalipada's eyes shone brightly with the thought of delectable food...

A shadow of a suspicion passed through Rano's mind. Why did this fellow cling to him like a limpet? He must choose a different carriage this time.

As he made his resolve, the train steamed in. There was a disgusting scramble for seats. Kalipada writhed and struggled and pushed his way in into the carriage that had halted just in front of them. Rano was not a man of such stern stuff; in any case, he had had enough of Kalipada. "Sorry, Mr. Choudhury... I cannot push my way in. I am going elsewhere."

Kalipada was not worried. He had enough material for a long report. The journey was tedious, but, after all, his beloved Calcutta was at the end of it!

Ranokant got down at Burdwan but that was just a feint. He stepped in again at the rear of the train.

* * * *

Mr. Hamilton, Special Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, sat in his office going through endless files..At eleven-thirty, the weekly conference was due. There were still fifteen minutes left. He plodded through the last pages of the Ranchi Conspiracy Case records and took up the week's reports of his subordinates.

"H—m, Number twenty-two has sent in a long report," Hamilton said to himself.

Just then, Coventry, Assistant S. P., came in, and took a seat, waiting silently for Hamilton to finish his reading.

"I beg to report that I was detailed on the 9th for duty at the Lucknow Congress session. I travelled by the Dehra Express of the 10th.....Most of the Bengal delegates on the train were Congressmen of the usual type. I kept a sharp look-out however, and was able to spot a communist. He was not a delegate but tried to pass off as a freelance journalist. Full details of his name, address, etc. are given below:—

Ranokant Chatterji. Fair, middle-sized, age about 24. Noticeable squint. Always wears khadi shirt, red tie and khaki shorts. Reads books on Russia, Lenin, the Five-Year Plan, etc. Member of a study-group in Ballygunge. Keen interest in the Jute Mill Unions....Seen in the company of Left Wingers like Roy, Narain ....Took long notes of interviews etc. Stayed with Sudhindra Gupta, Midnapore delegate. Address; 21-A Bakewell St., Ballygunge. Associates: Y. S. Patil of Bombay, Bantwalkar of Belgaum, Pushpa Devi of Dehra Dun.

I returned to Calcutta by the Express of the 16th. I am now engaged in tracing other members of the study-group in Ballygunge....."

"Smart work, that, Coventry", "said Hamilton and passed on the report to his Assistant. He then turned to Number Thirteen's report on the Congress Session. It enclosed a photograph. Hamilton whistled softly as he saw it, and swore hard. Coventry looked up for a second and resumed his reading.

Hamilton read quickly what No. 13 had to say and burst into a loud guffaw of laughter. Coventry wondered....Had the heat gone to his head? His boss pressed the bell, a peon came. "Here, go and call Kalipada Babu."

"Ha, No. 22. Well, this is smart work, very smart indeed. You have a good knack for this kind of thing. Here, you study this report from No. 13. It will interest you a lot.....and the photograph....."

Kalipada hummed and hawed and stammered out: 'Thank you, Sir.....I was extraordinarily lucky .....Very kind of you, Sir.....!"

Kalipada hummed and hawed a little dazed by the S. P.'s praise of his work. As he went out, Hamilton who had with difficulty restrained himself, burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. After a couple of minutes, he pressed the bell again and told the peon to send in No. 13.

"No. 13, I have read your report ...A clever bit of work tracing your man and snapping him with your camera. You would like to meet your Lucknow friend and victim, eh?.....You are surprised he is here? Well, well we were also after that bird, you see? For a long time now. He is in the Verandah Room."

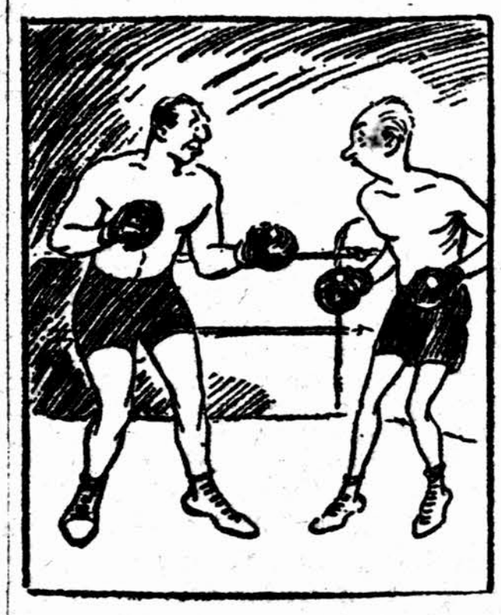
No. 13 thanked the Superintendent, and went straight to the Verandah Room.

There he had the shock of his life. And not he alone. Kalipada was stunned, dumbfounded. For here was Ranokant. "So YOU are No. 13." "And You.....?" "No. 22". They glared at each other for a second, like tigers about to spring on each other. Then Kalipada rushed out of the room, swearing and cursing.....

In the Conference Room, Hamilton roared with laughter. Coventry thought it high time to ask him what had happened.

"What has happened? These two bl...y asses, God-d...d idiots, 22 and 13, have spent a whole week and a couple of hundred rupees chasing each other! And with what cunning, with what finesse! Blast the blithering fools! Yet, it isn't their fault...It's all due to our late Director, queer headed Murray and his new-fangled scheme of 'independent' reports, secret numbers, and men working unknown to one another ..."

(The characters in this story are entirely fictitious.)



"The first thing you've got to learn is to tuck in your chin."

TWO GREAT WOMEN

(Continued From Page 4)

should chance to settle on two who are both rooted in the same small island corner of Europe, but this I do not attempt to explain.

While the careers of these two women have been in most respects so different and even opposed I find it interesting to observe that in character they have much in common. If we see anything, as we may, volatile and "Celtic" on the surface in either of them it may mark them off from the slow and stolid "Anglo-Saxon," but it fails to go deep. I have indeed always been inclined to think that below the surface the Irish Celt is of peculiarly hard texture.

Daisy Bates reveals a temperament—physical, mental and emotional—of very firm fibre. With elements of fragility such as are far from uncommon in women, she has yet during a long life withstood strains to which most men would have succumbed. She has also displayed an emotional and intellectual vigour and independence far from usually considered feminine.

At one time she was thrown in with a missionary troop of Trappist and other Catholic monks. She assisted them in their difficulties in all friendly human ways, but gave no religious support, nor did she carry out any religious mission of her own, for though with a genuine religion of her own she was not in favour of giving any but the most elementary notions to these aborigines. She accepted their rites, in which she was herself initiated, a unique experience. and she could tolerate their cannibalism and similar customs; it was easy for her to associate with and invite to tea chiefs who ate their wives and mothers their babies.

That may indicate that Mrs. Bates has also a fundamentally scientific outlook on these aborigines. She has been at one time associated with the great Australian authority. Prof. Radcliffe Brown, now of Cambridge, and has constantly been collecting valuable scientific material of which she now has a vast amount though it is not yet worked up.

Through it all what may be regarded as her guiding motive have been the desire to aid in all ways possible the last days of these races she knows to be dying and to help to reduce the responsibility of Great Britain, regardless of her own welfare at one time wealthy and at other times compelled to rely on journalism. A nobler and more vigorous feminine figure, taken all round it is not easy to picture.

Insight And Character

If we turn to Margaret Sanger what, at the first glance, a contrast! At the outset, just a tender-hearted Irish nurse, mother of three children, and full of sympathy and pity for the poor and suffering women who came under her care. their condition largely owing to undue child-bearing. Surely many thousands of nurses have felt the same.

But here there was a difference. This woman possessed not merely the common feminine sympathy with the evil, but also the intellectual insight to grasp remedy.

What is yet more she had the force of character, the dominating energy, and the ruthless courage subduing a feeble physical constitution, to carry through all obstacles the remedy for the evils she had felt and grasped.

If such a combination of qualities. whether in woman or in man, is not great one may seek for greatness in vain. When it is combined with a winning grace and charm, a facility of social aptitude with others there is nothing more to add. So the unpretentious stone-mason's daughter becomes in the end a recognised builder of a new world.

This is not to say that birth control—to give contraception the convenient name she bestowed upon it—would never have conquered without Margaret Sanger; it most certainly would. But the extent and the degree and the rapidity with which this has happened, overwhelming the fiercest obstacles, are now recognised as due to her.

Moreover the forces on Margaret Sanger's side, as with Daisy Bates, have not been emotional and moral alone, but also intellectual and scientific. "She has been responsible for setting up in connection with a special department for dealing with human fertility the 'Journal of Contraception,' which is the chief and indeed the only organ for promoting that technical advance in this field which all still regard necessary, and for placing it in medical hands." Such a command of great issues can only be termed great.

Notable Books

It so happens that both these women are lately published autobiographies. I go out of my way to mention this fact, as it is not my function to appear as a reviewer of books. But I am concerned to point out that both these books, though not the work of professional writers, are very notable, even though quite unlike, and both fascinating.

Mrs. Bates's ("The Passing of the Aborigines." John Murray) is the least autobiographic being mainly concerned with the record of her chief activities, but one is constantly falling on delightfully fresh passages of spontaneous charm. Mrs. Sanger's book ("Autobiography," Gollancz) is more formally biographic full of fine personal quality and varied adventure.

Among all the numerous recent books of this order which I have come across I should be inclined to put it first. But I must leave to others the pleasurable task of discussing these significant books.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

A Garden Puzzle

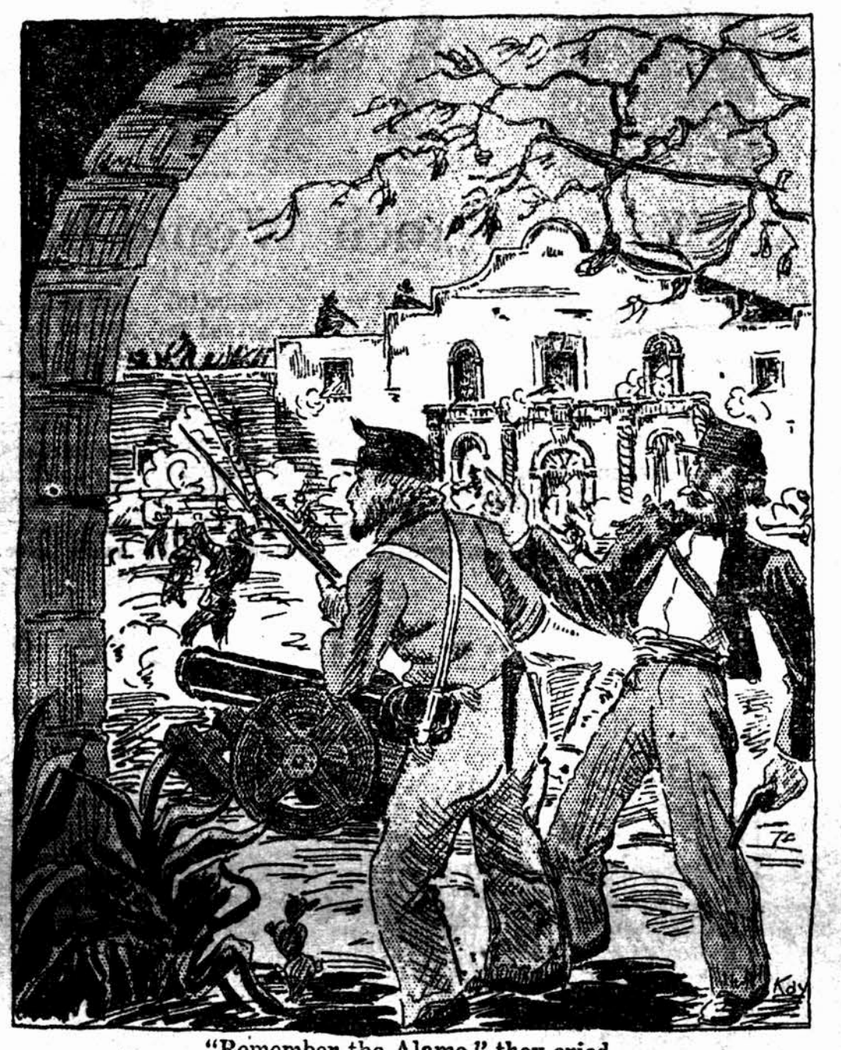
ARE you good at gardening? If so, graft a PINK onto a ROSE and obtain an ASTER. The operation can be expressed in figures.

ASTER—17428

Solution:
ROSE — 8372
PINK — 9056

(For Solutions See Page 31

An "Alamo" Picture Puzzle



"Remember the Alamo," they cried,
"Here many Texan soldiers died."
So Santa Anna's Mexicans
Were banished by Sam Houston's guns.

Puzzle: Find a soldier, Sam Houston, his horse and his sword.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

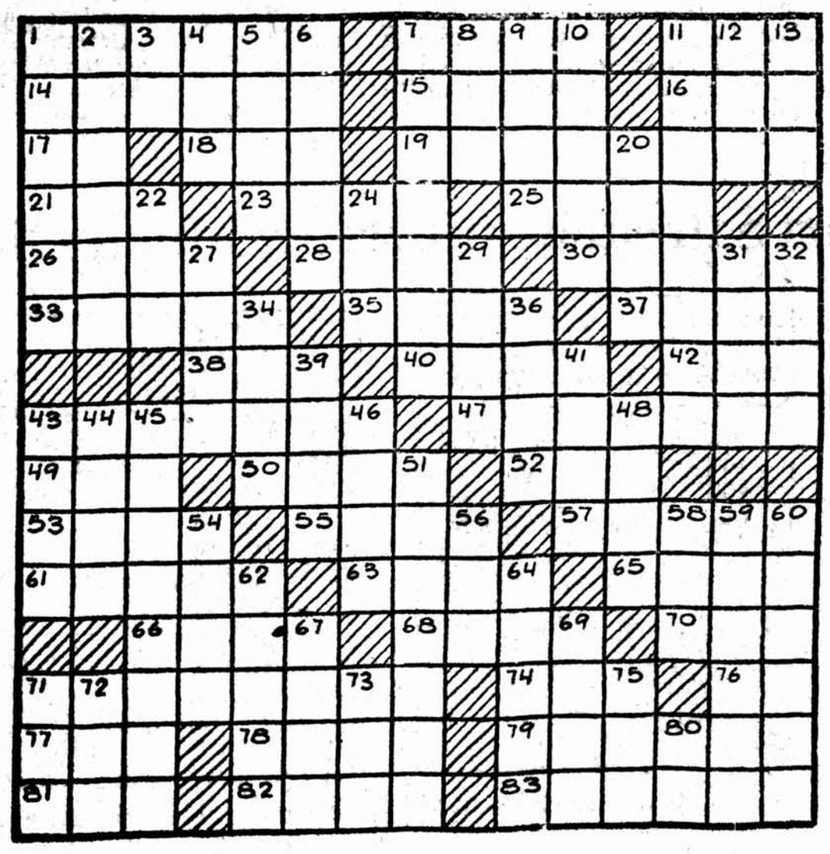
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—What king was a recent visitor to the U. S.?
7—Priestly caste of the Medes
11—Worm
14—Store green fodder
15—Arabian seaport
16—Born
17—Egyptian sun god
18—Companion
19—What German was the discoverer of the X-ray?
21—Candlenut tree
23—Office furniture
25—Withered
26—Moos
28—What affluent of the Rhine joins it in Rhenish Prussia?
30—Pertaining to the kidneys
33—Fear
35—What is the missing name in the Tennyson poem: "Come into the garden, ——"?
37—Icelandic works
38—Deity
40—Stars in Cetus
42—Being
43—Roof of the mouth (pl.)
47—Pale red tinged with orange
49—Palm leaf
50—Aryan
52—Remove seeds from cotton
53—Theatre box
55—Who was the Greek goddess of discord?
57—Who was the hero of Manila?
61—Shows the bottom
63—Source of indigo
65—Bore on the person
66—Narrow inlets
68—Child's bed
70—Bitter vetch
71—One of the two facial arteries
74—Afternoon functions
76—Pronoun
77—Past
78—Shortly
79—Money returned
81—Medieval ship
82—Tidy
83—Implement for obliterating blurbs

VERTICAL

1—Masculine name
2—Inspire with love
3—Bone
4—Tear
5—Happy
6—One who catches certain fish
7—What American poet wrote "The Man With the Hoe"?
8—Fuss
9—Causes to turn to the right
10—Internal
11—Bring into existence
12—Seat of a bishop's authority
13—Oriental coin
20—Woody plant
22—Reverential fear
24—Total
27—Narrative
29—Demolish
31—Biblical name
32—Remain
34—Minute points
36—Haul
39—Mark for omission
41—Sour
43—During the term of office of what president did the Mexican War occur?
44—Plant of the lily family
45—Who was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize?
46—Biblical name
48—Again
51—What was the first name of the artist, Van Gogh?
54—Pen-name of Charles Lamb
56—Title of respect
58—Misery
59—Manganese silicate
60—Prefix: pertaining to the day before
62—Prince of Darkness
64—Metric measure of capacity
67—Function in trigonometry
69—Who wrote "The Mauve Decade"?
71—Cooking utensil
72—Grow old
73—Common or profane
75—Sleeveless garment
80—Like



PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Name the Country

CAN you name the country which is the solution of this five-letter acrostic? The answer starts at the left-hand corner and is spelled out by the route of the question marks.

1. Administer. 2. Droll 3. Boxes. 4. Community. 5. Mistake. 6. Fragment. 7. They ring. 8. Waterway. 9. Shot into the air.

Solution:

A	p	d	l	A
ſ	U	n	u	Y
c	a	S	e	s
s	t	a	T	e
e	ı	o	ı	R
s	c	ı	A	d
q	e	T	ı	s
ı	I	A	e	ı
A	ı	ı	o	M

In Four Stages

CAN you go from TORMENT to RAPTURE, using four stages, changing only one letter at a time, and varying the order of the letters?

Answer: The stages are TORMENT, portent, protest, pratest, praters, RAPTURE.

How Many Shoes?

HARRY HIDE, a shoe salesman, on being asked how many pairs of black and brown shoes he sold respectively in a week, gave the following cryptic reply: "If you multiply the brown by the black, the answer is 1,200 pairs; if you add the brown to the black, the answer is 80 pairs; and, if you divide the black by the brown, the answer you obtain is 3." Can you find the answer?

Answer: Sixty pairs black and twenty pairs brown.

WHY is a large fresh egg like a virtuous deed?

Answer: Because it is a good egg sample.

WHY is a *motorcycle pillion* very often like a four-quart measure?

Answer: It holds a gal on.

(For Solutions See Page 31)

Which Ranch Would be the Better Buy?

MR. and Mrs. Muskellunge had such a wonderful vacation on the dude ranch that they agreed to buy a ranch of their own. When it came to selecting the ranch, however, they disagreed. Mrs. M. had selected the Bar A ranch which touched Mr. M.'s choice, the Bar B ranch, at one of its corners. It was at this common corner that the pair started on their separate tours of inspection.

At the same instant the couple began their respective rides about the rectangular ranches they had picked out. After riding 45 minutes, Mr. Muskellunge turned a corner, but Mrs. Muskellunge did not change direction for a full hour. For three hours Mr. Muskellunge rode along the edges of the Bar B. Since his wife's horse traveled at the same uniform rate as his own, and as the two ranches measured the same about the borders, Mr. Muskellunge came back to the starting point at the same moment that his wife did.

On comparing notes, they found that the two ranches were equally well developed and sold for the same price. Which was the better buy?

With Four Sails Make a Perfect Square

LOOK Mom!" exclaimed little Dorothy, "is that what they call a square-rigged ship?"

"I do not know what is meant by square rigging, my dear," replied Dorothy's mother, "but give me four sails of that exact size and shape, and I'll form them into a square."

Dorothy had to take her mother's word for it, but you do not. Trace the drawing of the sail four times on a sheet of blank paper. Then cut out the pieces and see if you can form them into a perfect square.

Problem in Smart Salesmanship. How Much Did the Tailor Lose?

OF COURSE YOU NEED A SUIT. OUR SPECIAL PRICE FOR TO-DAY IS $15.00
ALL I HAVE IS THIS TWENTY DOLLAR BILL.
I'LL GET IT CHANGED NEXT DOOR
THAT'S WHAT I CALL GO-GETTER SALESMANSHIP.
THAT TWENTY-DOLLAR BILL IS COUNTERFEIT. MAKE GOOD FOR IT, OR I'LL CALL A COP.

It is remarkable how this simple problem will trip up most people. See if you can get the correct answer.

From Tsardom To Stalinist Regime

(Continued From Page 7.)

various agricultural crops has considerably increased.

	1913	1937
The whole area under cultivation (in million hectares)	105.0	135.2
Including:		
Wheat	31.6	41.4
Cotton	0.7	2.1
Flax	1.0	2.1
Sugar-beet	0.6	1.2
Sun-flowers	1.0	3.3
Vegetables	0.5	1.4
Potatoes	3.1	6.8

The products of agriculture (cultivation of land and cattle breeding) in the USSR have nearly doubled in comparison with pre-revolutionary time.

Products of Agriculture
(in millard roubles)

1913	1935	1937
12.6	15.8	22.7

The main agricultural products (in million poods, 61 poods eq. 1 ton).

	1913	1937
Grain	4,800	6,800
Cotton	44	154
Flax (fibre) ..	19	31
Sugar-beet ..	654	1,311
Oily crops ..	123	306

The material standard of the people in the USSR has greatly risen in the years of the Soviet Power. The average yearly wages are going up every year:

Increase of the average yearly wages (in roubles)

In the whole national economy.			
1924-25	1936	1937	1938 (plan).
450	2,776	3,047	3,247

Increase of Wage funds
(in milliard roubles)

1934-35	1936	1937	1938 (plan).
3.8	71.6	82.0	94.0

Social Insurance

Side by side with wages, social insurance plays a tremendous role in the rise of welfare of workers and employees. Since the workers in the USSR do not pay insurance contributions, benefits, pensions and other kinds of aid they receive from the social insurance budget represent an actual addition to their wages.

The following figures show the increase of expenditures on social insurance during the years of the two Five-Year Plans.

State Social Insurance Budget of the USSR

(in million rubles).

	For four years: (1929-1932).	of the second Five-Year Plan (1933-1936).
	of the first Five-Year Plan	
Expenditure Including	10,033.0	26,462.2
Benefits and pensions	3,713.2	9,683.7
Rest homes, sanatoria and health resorts	263.9	1,317.5
Medical service for the insured	2,015.8	6,101.2
Service of children of the insured	420.9	1,845.8
Workers' housing construction	1,339.9	3,056.8

At the expense of social insurance and trade union funds, millions of workers and employees received medical treatment and rest in sanatoria, health resorts, in monthly, fortnightly, and one-day rest homes.

	In sanatoria and health resorts	In monthly and fortnightly rest homes.	In one-day rest homes.
1927-28	74,200	437,200	——
1936	413,500	1,550,500	1,188,500
1937	495,000	1,741,000	1,800,000

In addition hundreds of thousands of workers and employees receive free medical treatment and rest in sanatoria and rest homes at the expense of enterprises and institutions.

In the USSR a particularly great care is shown for mother and child. Special medical and children's institutions have been created. Their aim is to protect the health of women and children. The following data characterise the care of socialist State for mother and child:

	January first 1914	1937
Number of places in constant creeches	550	627,817
Number of consultation centres for the health protection of mother and child	9	4,175
Number of maternity beds in hospitals and maternity homes	6,824	81,342
Number of children's milk kitchens	no	1,509

In Tsarist Russia practically no children's institutions existed. In 1914 altogether 7,000 children were accommodated by kindergartens and playgrounds in Russia. In the USSR in 1936 there were 4,271,000 children in kindergartens and playgrounds.

The increase of retail trade which can be characterised by the following figures shows the rise in welfare of the broad masses of the people:

State and Co-operative Retail Trade (in milliard roubles)

1925	1928	1936	1937	1938
5.1	11.8	106.9	125.0	140.5 (plan)

Liquidation Of Illiteracy

The Tsarist Russia was a country of illiteracy and ignorance. During the years of Soviet Power the cultural standard of the population went up considerably. Illiteracy is liquidated almost completely. In Tsarist Russia (in 1913) there was over 70 p.c. of illiterate people among the population. In the USSR (In 1937) there were less than 10 p.c. of illiterate persons, chiefly among the population of remote regions, which were in pre-revolutionary time colonies of Tsarist imperialism.

In Tsarist Russia only few children and young people had the opportunity to study at schools. The Tsarist government would spend on people's education ten times less than on the up-keep of prisons, of the police, of churches. Apart from this the tuition at schools was too expensive and the great majority of population could not afford to pay.

In the USSR universal elementary free education is introduced for children. In universities the education is also free. Moreover, the students of universities receive stipends from the state.

Number of Students in the USSR
(in thousands)

	1914	1928-29	1936-37
Total number of students	8,137	15,008	38,335
Of them:			
In elementary and secondary schools	8,02	12,604	28,842
In universities	112	177	542

In 1938 170,000 persons are to be admitted only to universities, and 385,000—to technical schools.

Altogether 91 universities existed in Tsarist Russia. In the USSR there are more than 700.

In 1914 in Tsarist Russia there were 222 town and village clubs. (134 in towns and 88 in villages). In 1936 in the USSR there were 80,946 town and village clubs (17,175—in towns and 63,771—in villages; rural "reading rooms" are also classified as village clubs).

In 1914 in Tsarist Russia only 12,600 libraries existed. In the USSR, in 1936 their number amounted to 55,901.

In 1914 in Tsarist Russia there were only 153 theatres and 1,412 cinemas. In the USSR there were 697 theatres and 29,758 cinemas in 1936.

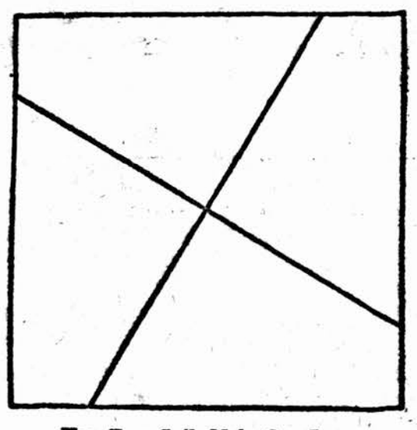
The rise in publication of newspapers and books shows also the growth of culture in the USSR. In Tsarist Russia in 1913, 859 newspapers were published with the circulation of 2,729,000 copies. In the USSR in 1936 9,250 newspapers were published with the the circulation of about 38,000,000 copies.

The total circulation of published books constituted in 1913 86.7 million copies, while in 1937 there were 673.5 milion copies.

Newspapers in the USSR come out in 69 languages and books in 111 languages of the peoples of the USSR. 2,965 newspapers come out in national languages, 35 times as much as in Tsarist Russia.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Smart Salesmanship: The salesman still had fifteen dollars from the changed bill, as he had to give the customer only five dollars in change. Thus, he had to make good but five dollars of the twenty. Adding this five dollars to the price of the suit, we find his total loss was twenty dollars.



How Four Sails Make One Square.

LAW AND THE LAYMAN

(Continued from Page 3)

delusion". But if Prof. Carr is right, this tendency is not confined to Japan. It is rather a necessary consequence of the hyper-patriotism of any country which considers its own people the Chosen Race with a Divine Mission of its own, variously termed 'Trusteeship' or Stable Order' or 'civilisation' (but never 'exploitation'), to be performed on the lesser breeds by 'incidents' never 'wars', accompanied, unfortunately perhaps but necessarily, by forcing not only of its own goods but also of liquor or opium, the slaughter of unarmed civilians, (with or without presentation of swords of honour to the hero by grateful Peers) and sometimes as at Nanking, by indiscriminate rape of women. 'Securus judicat orbis terrarum.'

Choice Between Evils

Fifthly, Mr. Bumble was right in stressing the importance of experience for the framing of laws and of their flexibility in the light of fresh experience. The society which adheres, usually because of religious sanctions, to inflexible laws delivered centuries ago, necessarily places itself at a disadvantage.

Putting it broadly, like the physical act of walking, human progress, legislative or other, appears to be a continuous balancing, more or less uncertain, with falls and pitfalls and a choice of evils rather than of good. All said and done and Hegelian dialectic apart, we men are a bundle of inconsistencies and of conflicting emotions and tendencies, necessarily reflected in our habits, laws and institutions. Phrases such as law and order, law and liberty reflect each in their own way some of our human inconsistencies.

There are no doubt certain fundamental principles or rather tests which modern law tries to satisfy. The law should be impartial and every man equal in its sight, yet the judge and the policeman need special protection for 'bona fide' errors of judgment. The law should be exhaustive, yet so simple and so clear as to prevent disputes, not to create them. The law should be so cheap that the poorest citizen can have redress against injustice but not cheap enough to encourage litigiousness. Justice must be speedy, yet must hear all sides. The law may be passed by a majority but it should give equal opportunity to all classes, castes and creeds. The law may aim at equalising burdens or even the distribution of wealth through taxation rather than at increasing inequality; but it must preserve the institution of private property and capital and must not merely rob Peter to pay Paul.

These principles are easy to encnciate. The difficulty lies in their application and its extent. Between license and liberty, order and repression, the dividing line is not always easy or identical at all times and in all places. An industry or a class can be taxed out of existence. Unemployment for those willing and able to work is not merely an evil, it is a tragedy. But if every citizen has a right to subsist and to procreate at the expense of the State, small incentive to work or to save remains; and as in the case of Athens in the days of its decline, a mass of politicians, talkers and dema-

(Continued On Page 32)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

STUDENT: Professor, would it be an insult if I said 'ass' to you?"

Professor: "Of course."

Student: "And if I said 'professor' to an ass would it be an insult?"

Professor: "No."

Student: "Thank you very much, professor!"

* * * *

DEPARTING Guest (to chauffeur): I do hope I won't miss the fast train.

Chauffeur: No fear of that, guvnor. The master told me I would be instantly dismissed if I brought you back.

* * * *

FORMULA for success: stand up to be seen; speak up to be heard; shut up to be appreciated.

* * * *

"DO you ever go camping?"

"No: we get the same effect by taking the screens off the windows"

* * * *

MRS. JONES—How are the eggs? They were flown here by air mail direct from the farm.

Jones—Humph! One more day and they could have flown here by themselves.

* * * *

A QUAKER, whilst taking a walk, was accosted by a tramp.

"Guv'nor," said the wanderer, "this ain't the road to London, is it?"

"Friend," quoth the Quaker, "first thou tellest a lie, and then thou asketh a question. This is the way to London."

* * * *

THEY encountered each other at lunch-time, and Jim had some news for jack.

"Have you heard about poor old Percy?" he said.

"No, what's happened to him?"

"He got engaged at the dance last night."

"Oh, are the banns up yet?"

"I'll say they are! No more smoking, drinking or betting."

* * * *

A Negro clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his congregation:—

"Eternity! Why, don't you know the meaning of that word? It is for ever and ever, and five or six everlastings a-top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and add them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would still be a hundred thousand years to breakfast-time."

"I say, my dear," he said, the morning after a reunion dinner, "I seem to have got an enormous blister on my tongue."

"What do you expect?" replied his wife. "You would insist on drinking my health out of your hot-water bottle last night."

* * * *

TWO burglars had broken into a tailor's shop and were busy sorting out some suits when one of them saw one marked £10 10s.

"Bert, look at the price of that one," he said. "Why, it's downright robbery, ain't it?"

* * * *

HE was a gangster, and so crooked he couldn't shave with a straight razor. He stood in the witness box, his right hand raised.

"Do you swear ta tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" droned the court clerk.

The gangster grinned.

"Soitenly," he promised. "I'll try anything once!"

* * * *

"BUT," protested the holiday-maker, "your advertisement states that the hotel is only five minutes from the station. It took me nearly an hour to reach here."

"Ah," said the boarding-house keeper, "you've been walking. We don't cater for pedestrians."

MRS. BROWN was relating her husband's virtues to her visitor.

"Yes," she said, "he's generous, kind-hearted and thoughtful—a man among men! Can you blame me for loving him?"

But before the visitor could reply, the much-praised husband popped his head round the door.

"O.K., dear," he said with a sigh. "What is it—a hat or a frock? How much d'ye want?"

* * * *

"MARJORIE ought not to go in alone," said the seaside girl to her companion. "She was nearly drowned yesterday and Jack had to use artificial respiration."

"You mean Marjorie had to use artificial drowning."

* * * *

THE pretty girl entered the drappery store. It was crowded, but presently one of the assistants approached.

"Anybody waiting on you?" he asked, politely.

The girl blushed and replied: "Yes, but he won't come in!"

* * * *

"DO you think the new cook is going to settle down with us?" asked Mr. Jorkins.

"I'm a bit doubtful," replied his wife. "A letter came for her this morning, and the envelope was re-addressed five times."

THE plumber was a mild sort of man, but he could not get away from the fact that his assistant was terribly lazy.

For a long time he said nothing, but at last he could contain his exasperation no longer.

"Bill, you get on my nerves standing there with both hands in your pockets," he said. "For Heaven's sake, take one of them out."

* * * *

A MAN was showing his American cousin round London, and every time he pointed out a notable building or place of interest the American scoffed.

"Waal, I guess we've got something to beat that in the States. You're too slow over here. What you want in this country is hustle."

Just at that moment a fire-escape raced round the corner at terrific speed.

"Say, what's that?" drawled the American.

"Oh," observed the other, in bored tones, "that's a window cleaner doing overtime."

* * * *

ASKED at a scripture examination to describe the sufferings of Job, a little girl wrote:—

"Job had one trouble after another. First he lost his cattle, then he lost his children, and then he had to go and live in the desert with his wife."

Our Humorist At Large

"He's looking a bit down. Thought he was a successful writer!"

"He was until his 'Governor' stopped answering his letters."

"Jam as well as butter on the slice. Gracious! Isn't that extravagant Bob?"

"Not really. Think of all the bread I save!"

"Wots old George got two 'ats for?"

"'E says business is so good he's 'ad to open a branch establishment."

LAW AND THE LAYMAN

(Continued from page 31)

gogues with few workers, sooner or later means the extinction of a State.

A people cannot exist, much less rise and soar on ideologies, to use the fashionable term, unsupported by a deep underlying foundation of patriotism above party or class, caste or creed, a proper sense of perspective and common sense, of energy and work, discipline, co-operation and organisation, in short efficiency both for peace and for war, at least in self-defence. A vote is neither a birthright nor a luxury. It is rather a function, which the voter must be able and willing, intelligently, as a cell of the body politic, to discharge by electing legislators with these qualities, disinterested and patriotic men with knowledge and foresight, and not mere theorists or faddists or fanatics, moral or religious, communal or political.

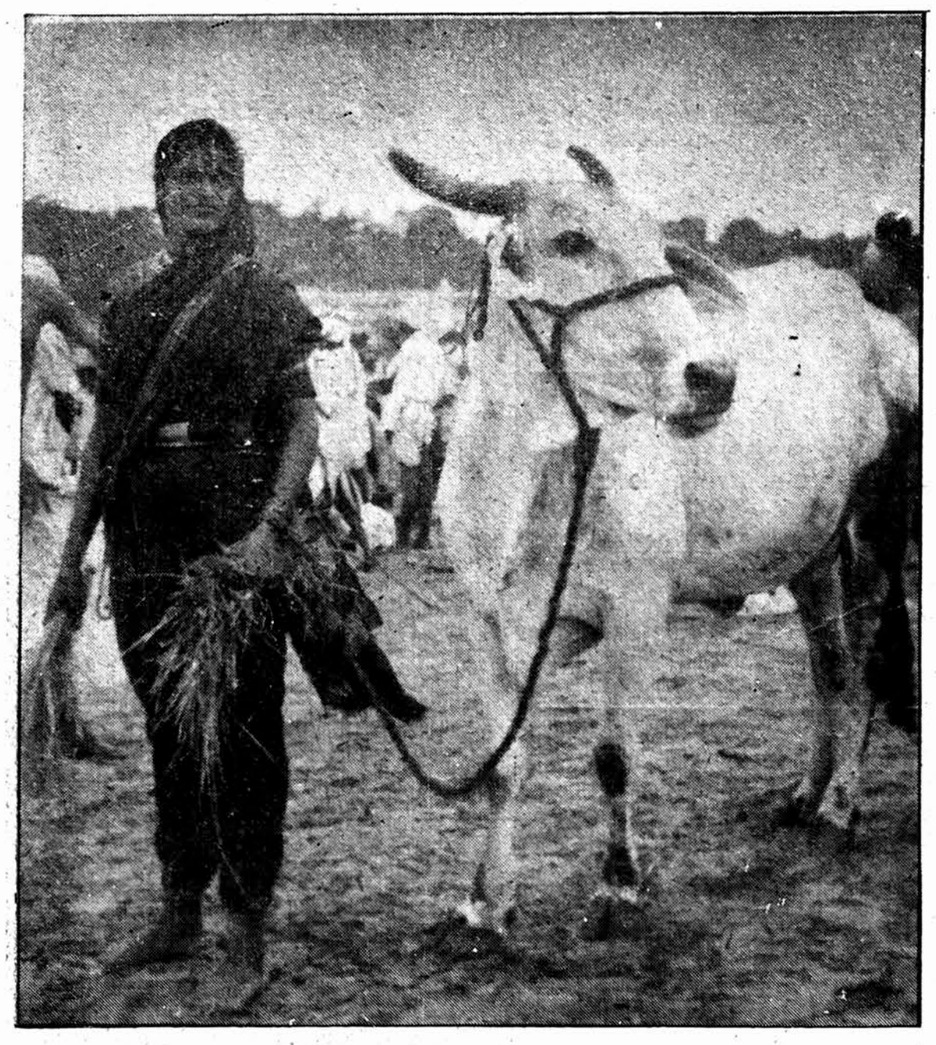
Humanity And Nationality

If we Rotarians are to be true to our motto, we need to take an active interest in the laws which prescribe our duties and our rights and to possess an elementary knowledge of their working in the same manner that we need to know the elements of hygiene, individual and social, even if we are not doctors. Let me conclude with a quotation from Mazzini, whose patriotism cannot be questioned; 'Nations are citizens of humanity as individuals are citizens of the nation, and as every individual lives a twofold life, inward and of relation, so do the nations. Without the nation, there can be no humanity, even as without organisation or division there can be no expeditious or fruitful labour. Nationality and humanity are therefore equally sacred. To forget humanity is to suppress the aim of our labour; to cancel the nation is to suppress the instrument by which to achieve the aim.'

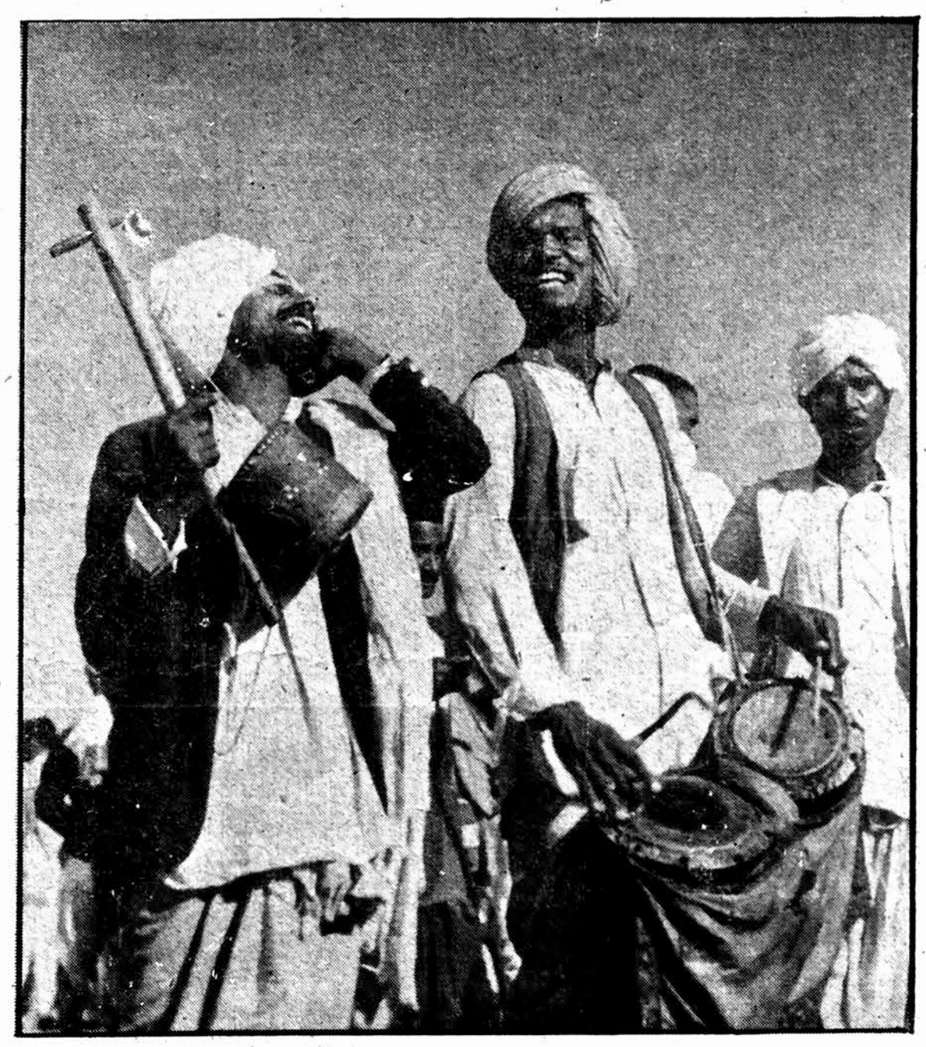
But a nation implies, not each man a law unto himself, but citizens, accustomed to subordinate, each his own interest, to the public weal and to respect the laws framed to that end, however imperfect. Similarly, humanity, if it means a comity of nations, and not a League of Robbers, as Rabindranath Tagore termed the moribund League of Nations, implies not "My nation, right or wrong," much less "My nation with a Divine Mission," untrammelled by a fellow feeling for other nations or by any law other than the law of the Jungle; but rather it means a feeling of respect and equal rights of all nations, translated into international law, if not express, at least implied.

The Imperialist, the Nazi, the Fascist and the Communist may challenge this thought. For us Rotarians, at any time, least of all to-day, when war or peace is even now hanging in the balance, there can be no hesitation in accepting the ideal of a real Common Wealth of Nations, without racial discrimination and with equal rights and opportunities for all castes, creeds and colours within the State and the Empire, and with an international law based on justice and equal rights for all nations, reconciling International liberty, order and progress.

D. G. KARVE



A Proud Owner.
(Photo by P. J. Varghese).



Ballad Singers.
(Photo by N. G. Limaye).

Scene at Salt Bunder, Tha na.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

A Distant Sail
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

(Left to Right) Some workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari who made the celebration of the Birthday anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on Sunday, Oct. 1., at Vile Parle and Bandra, a success; Shreemati Goshapben Captain, who presided over the Bandra celebration; procession of children at Vile Parle.

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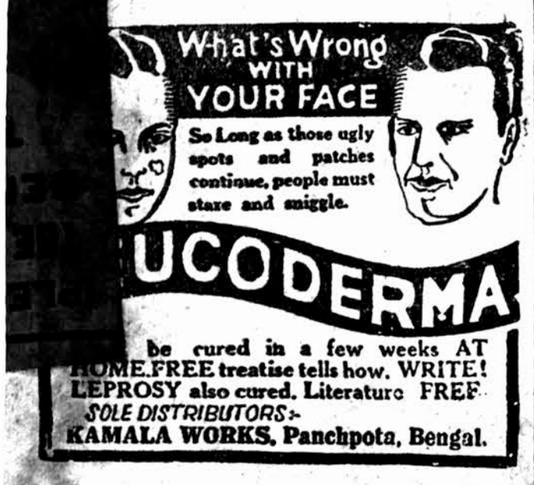
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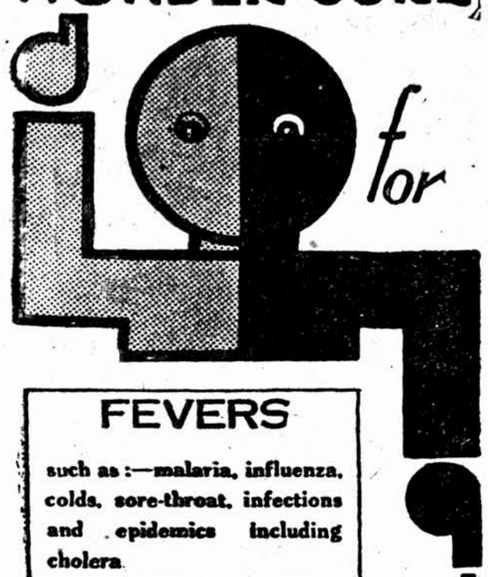

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